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## Tower Views

by Clearway

### All Roads End Somewhere

### Diplomacy Wanders Far

### Right Way's Right of Way

¶ **"So many roads** that wind and wind." One of them winds to Rome and at its terminus there is Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, German air minister and premier of Prussia, his boisterous personality spreading a sense of comradeship among his Italian hosts while his cool mentality plans moves on the checkerboard of diplomacy by which, it is generally supposed, Germany hopes to block off France from her British and Russian alliances. Italy cheers General Göring's arrival. They're all fascists together seems to be the sentiment as Premier Mussolini's accomplished son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, heads the reception, and Black Shirts extend the palm.

¶ **Observers, despite** Berlin's explanation that General Göring is vacationing, suspect that the tenor of the talks between Adolf Hitler's ambassador and Il Duce will concern the tightening of the fascist belt across Mittel Europa from the Mediterranean to the Baltic sea, and the isolating of nations opposed to the spread of fascism. If the same amount of effort that is now being employed to bring about aggressive alliances were exerted in behalf of co-operative security, many a winding road would lead straight to peace.

¶ **The crossing trails** lead to more complexities as Berlin, apparently opposed to discussing arms limitation and territorial affairs in the same breath with economic adjustments, cancels the visit to Paris of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister of Economics. The French Foreign Office warns Berlin that if economics are to be discussed arms and intervention likewise have to be.

¶ **It seems sane** insurance for a French investment, but Germany apparently sees it in a different light. The French Ambassador to Germany. André François-Poncet, refuses to heed the seeming obstruction to what promised to be a French-German rapprochement. He is armed with the ideas of the Blum Government, in case Germany should decide to bargain. So Paris even withdraws her objection to "piece-meal" parleys. If Germany wishes to discuss economic adjustments, Paris concedes to that view. The next move may depend largely on the outcome of General Göring's visit to Italy.

¶ **For the present,** European diplomacy seems straying into a maze of by-paths. The hypnotic stare of the war lords leads a splendid lot of friendly people to suppose that the road toward disaster is a blazing path of glory. The transitory shifts of diplomacy would make the reader suppose that such hypnotic trances constitute the vital side of the European scene. But always everywhere the vital force is the infinite plan, always unfolding, always expanding, always demesmerizing. The long-time look is the encouraging look.

¶ **Roads leading into** the Far East are marked by signs of good will. American business men, visiting Japan in the interests of the textile industry, may do what accredited diplomats sometimes fail to do. They may establish a community of understanding from which may issue mutual benefits. Officials of Osaka, Japan, and leaders of the cotton industry unite in welcoming the American textile mission and escorting them through the mills. There, all cotton men together, they talk a common language. Out of these loom-side parleys are expected to come amicable agreements. Japanese business men appreciate this attempt at non-governmental negotiations. They think it may mark a departure in international trade arrangements. After all, the warp and the woof of international good will is woven from the yarn of mutual understanding.

¶ **The roads that wind** about Capitol Hill are lined with gesticulating gentlemen — figuratively speaking, of course. President Roosevelt's reorganization program, tossed into the Washington, D. C., scene early this week, provoked a reaction similar to that observable when a pole is thrust into a wasp nest. There were plenty of excited buzzers and many independent attacks but no unified retort. Now planned support and organized offensive enters the scene. The Byrd Senate Reorganization Committee meets behind closed doors. The House likewise takes up the subject. Representatives see in the establishment of the merit system a threat to patronage. It offends their orthodox political senses. But the President's prestige is something with which to reckon. Their buzz is more puzzled than angry. Civil service reform groups line up with the proposal. Others are against it. Other items likewise draw pro and con allies. Thus Washington roads become cluttered. But in government, as in private life, the right of way is cleared when the right way is pursued.

# Democracy: Its Gains and Losses in 1936

## Britain, United States and France Progress Economically

## Meet Severe Tests

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The democratic way of government, both within nations and among nations, enters 1937 with renewed promise after a year of major losses and major gains, with the balance finally moving in democracy's favor.

Democracy, as a working form of government, began in 1936 to meet the most persuasive argument of its absolutist opponents—that the streamlined demands of modern times call for the rapid-fire decisions of a dictator.

In the United States, in Great Britain, in France, in the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, and in the revival of diplomatic intimacy among the major democracies of Europe, representative government has shown its vitality.

**Democracies Survive**

After more than a decade of being on the defensive while hard-riding men of action at the head of absolutist regimes held the spotlight, democracies at the end of 1936 were wearing better than the dictatorships.

Even the bold strokes of Premier Mussolini in foreign policy, and the unilateral coups staged by Germany to free herself from onerous treaty restrictions, failed in 1936 to hide the fact that Britain, France, the United States, and smaller democracies, had weathered the depression without losing popular liberties.

Greece during the year fell under a dictatorship, and absolutist elements gained elsewhere, notably in Spain, and in Latin America, but the major democracies emerged stronger than ever.

**Outward Well-Being**

This strength takes two forms. Inwardly it builds on the preservation of self-government. Outwardly it is seen in a growing economic well-being. Recovery is the dominant note in democracies, which were plunged as deeply as any nations into the slough of economic despondency.

Meanwhile the dictatorships stagger under self-imposed burdens of armaments, and resort to spectacular foreign adventures, without finding basic solutions for their internal economics.

Even more foreboding for the future of dictatorships, is that their sword-brandishing at last in 1936 aroused the sleeping dogs of war in the democracies.

Whatever success the dictators have enjoyed in foreign policy came from their aggressive exercise of force while the democracies were still trying to work out disarmament and organized peace.

**Rearmament**

The rearmament movements of Britain and the United States, added to the already extensive French military establishment, places at the disposal of democracies a potentially decisive weapon of the kind dictators can understand. But in terms of the democratic way, rearmament defeats the democracies as well as the dictatorships. However persuasively Downing street and the White House may justify their vast arms programs, on the grounds that dictators have forced them to it, or that it gives them bargaining power to use in behalf of peace, rearmament is a surrender to the undemocratic way.

The world may soon again rue this retrogression to the exploded fallacy of an "armed peace" as history has always proved.

**Down War's Incline**

Yet even while 1936 plunged the world down an incline of arms competition which has never led anywhere but to war, the democratic way in world affairs won notable victories, far too little heralded, and far too little heeded.

Events of 1936 do not sustain the argument of dictatorships that they can satisfy their legitimate national demands only by resort to the sword, or by denunciation of treaties. To be sure, the "have" nations, including the three major democracies and Soviet Russia—a dictatorship which co-operated with the democracies during the year and showed some small leanings back toward representative government — must do more than they have in the past ions halfway. But the "have" nations halfway. But the "have" notions displayed far more willingness to negotiate during the past year, than did the dictatorships.

**Turkey's Good Example**

And in one outstanding case, a nation asked for and received permission to modify terms of a treaty. Turkey, instead of following Germany's example of unilateral re-

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## *Moderate Advance Seen*

Leaders of democracy, in and out of government, made vital statements during 1936. A few selections follow:

**President Beneš of Czechoslovakia:**

There is little wrong with the principles of democracy. . . . The ideal democracy implies a permanent and delicate balance between duty and right. In practice it comes to this, that in a democratic state those who enjoy a large share of privileges must carry a proportionately large share of duties. . . . Democracy is not played out by any means.

**Joseph A. C. Avenol,** Secretary-General of the League of Nations:

What the League of Nations needs is not legal nostrums, but a moral and psychological cure at the centers of will and understanding.

**James Rowland Angell,** President of Yale University:

The gravest danger with which we are confronted is the possible lack of sufficient moral insight to recognize that, if we wish to salvage the high and indubitable advantages of a free democracy, we must breed a sufficiently vivid form of intelligent social altruism voluntarily to forego some of the individual prerogatives which in a simpler day we could properly and successfully claim.

**Salvador de Madariaga,** Spanish Scholar and Statesman:

There will be no peace in the world until at least the leading men of the leading nations realize that there is only one nation—organized mankind—of which the present nations are but provinces.

**Phyllis Bottome,** British Author:

If we can get the social equality of the free American, the legal safety of the Englishman, and then add to them the final freedom of the self-respect of France, we shall have a fairly complete formula for democracy.

**President Roosevelt:**

We maintain and defend the democratic form of constitutional representative government. . . . Through such government we can more greatly provide a wider distribution of culture, of education, of thought, and of free expression. . . . Through it we offer hope for peace and a more abundant life to the peoples of the whole world.

## Extremists Lose Power Before Moderate Socialism

## Liberties Revived

# Powers Move For Ententes On Two Fronts

## French Envoy Brings New Approach for Parleys From Berlin

## Göring in Rome

French diplomacy seems sure that negotiations with Germany are soon to be resumed. Ambassador François-Poncet, France's envoy at Berlin, is back in Paris with an answer from the Führer of Germany that is expected to open the door for resumption of such negotiations shortly. A question that at once presents itself is whether the parleys on economic aid from Paris to Berlin shall be preluded by a "gentleman's agreement" on political questions.

Both Governments seem to think the indecision on this point reason enough for postponement of the visit of the Reich's Economics Minister to Paris for resumption of his talks on economic problems of moment.

Meantime, in Rome, General Göring has arrived for a "vacation" but he is accompanied by so imposing a group of German experts that something else besides browsing around among old Roman ruins seems certain. The Reich's Minister of Air is likely to find out from the Duce just what the new Anglo-Italian Mediterranean accord means and what the chances are for the Reich joining some such understanding.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, Jan. 14—Officially speaking of such things as the Spanish civil war, the possibility of economic co-operation between Italy and Germany, German commercial air plans in the Levant, and the Anglo-Italian "gentleman's agreement," are far from the thoughts of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, Reich Air Minister, who arrived here yesterday on a week's vacation. The high German official was accompanied by a host of experts whose duties will be confined to expounding to him with Teutonic thoroughness the true nature of the classical beauties of the city of Romulus and Remus.

**Plenty of Discussion**

It is believed to be a fact, however, that the expert's "holiday making" will include discussion of all the above questions. With the Spanish insurgents again held up before Madrid, the problem of whether to fall in with the latest British proposals for real non-intervention in Spain has again become acute. There is growing reason to believe that both the Führer of the Reich and the Duce of Italy would be glad to wash their hands of Spain, if they could be quite certain that by so doing they were not merely clearing the decks for Soviet Russia.

**Both Lack Money**

Regarding economic co-operation, both countries want raw materials and neither have any money to buy them with. There is always the economic development of Ethiopia for experts to make theoretic plans for, however.

As regards the air, the two countries already have a tentative arrangement by which Germany is allowed to use the Dodecanese Islands, Italy's Aegean dependencies, for commercial flying.

It is understood that the possibility of increasing the existing co-operation is to be discussed.

As for the recent Anglo-Italian agreement, it is reported that Gen-

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## *Opposes Nonbelief*

**Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson**
President General Federation of Women's Clubs

# Women Are Urged To Fight Alleged Atheistic Inroads

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—A plea to women to fight the invasion of atheism in the United States was voiced today by Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in opening the federation's mid-winter board meeting here.

"I consider atheism one of the greatest enemies we have to face today," Mrs. Lawson declared as the directors began their business sessions after a gala reception last night, attended by a large delegation from Congress.

Mrs. Lawson told the clubwomen that "some very recent statistics have come to my desk giving the horrifying information of concerted, organized efforts toward fostering atheistic training of our young people.

**Must Be Met by Mothers**

"They must be met by those of us who are the Christian mothers of the country," she declared, urging women to be vigilant and vocal in their opposition to atheistic organizations which she said are attempting to gain ground in local school systems.

Difficulty in making progress against the inroads of communism in this country was reported to the board by Mrs. J. D. Atwood, chairman of the department of American citizenship. "Circumstances have convinced us that the growth of this political system is fast reaching alarming proportions," she declared.

Believing that communism is being fostered principally "by aliens living in this country," Mrs. Atwood said the federation would petition Congress to strengthen the existing laws relating to the deportation of criminal aliens as a step forward in preventing "the further spread of communism and other un-American systems."

A questionnaire on the Constitution, prepared by her department to aid clubwomen in becoming more appreciative of their citizenship rights, has been so much in demand that a second printing is soon to be run off, Mrs. Atwood announced. Clubwomen voted in greater numbers last November than in any previous election, she reported.

**For Financial Training**

Continued support of the Disney bill to establish a national academy of public affairs was advocated by the federation president.

The women of the country handle between 85 and 95 per cent of the American pay check, but many of them are "financial illiterates," Miss Florence Barnard, educational director of the American Association for Economic Education, told the women. She urged that a training in money management be made a part of every school and college curriculum.

"Don't be a defeatist," Burton W. Marsh of the American Automobile Association urged the women, in presenting the problem of traffic safety. "The attitude that it can't be done, that things are getting worse in the traffic accident field, and that we're not getting anywhere, is the sort of attitude that must be replaced by a realization of the truth that it isn't all a 'black cloud,' but that there are some very bright lights shining through," said Mr. Marsh.

Indian art has been made an outstanding project in several states in tribute to Mrs. Lawson, whose maternal grandfather was the last tribal chief of the Delawares, Mrs. H. S. Fodfrey of Minneapolis, Minn., chairman of the fine arts department, reported.

# Liberals Plan National Drive To Curb Court

## Washington Forum Set With Senator Norris Presiding

## Leaders Seek Unity

### One Plan Gives Congress Power to Overrule Decisions of Supreme Justices

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—A nationwide conference of citizens interested in amending the Constitution or otherwise curbing the present authority of the Supreme Court is being called in Washington in about two months time, to be presided over by Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraska liberal.

The conference springs from a series of informal meetings and discussions that have been held in the capital behind closed doors in recent weeks. The meetings indicate the ferment going on beneath the surface, and are aimed toward a concentrated mobilization of the "liberals" who believe that forthright action of some sort must speedily be taken.

**Unity of View Sought**

So far, the informal discussions—two of which have been held at the Cosmos Club, rendezvous of intellectuals, prominent government servants, and general academicians—are directed at attaining unity of view among the reformers.

The task has not been easy—is just begun. It was discovered, when two or three "liberals" are gathered together, that there were nearly as many schemes for reform as there were individuals present.

The task of co-ordinating their views is tremendous. At least 10 or a dozen different methods of curbing the authority of the Supreme Court were advanced by speakers. So far, discussions have been able to generate light instead of heat, but it was apparent that unless unmistakable leadership takes hold of the group and directs energies toward a single method of reform, that this project—like so many predecessors—will be dissipated by disagreements.

**Ernst Offers Plan**

At the moment, all the well-known methods for curbing the Court and a few new ones are on the carpet. The favored plan, one that has not been much discussed since 1934, although it claims lineage from James Madison, is advanced by Morris L. Ernst, well-known liberal lawyer and counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Ernst suggests that Congress be given authority and power—by means of a constitutional amendment—to overrule a decision of the Supreme Court which has declared a law unconstitutional. He would vest this power only in a two-thirds vote of Congress. In short, Congress would be given power to override a "veto" of the Supreme Court just as it has power to override a veto of the President.

In an added wrinkle, Mr. Ernst proposes that in case the President vetoes Congress' overriding of the Supreme Court, then Congress may re-pass the measure over the veto of both Executive and judiciary by a three-fourths vote.

**Similar to Commons**

This plan, while giving great authority to Congress, is described by its sponsors as being in essence a speeding-up of the present method of constitutional amendment. It is enlarged upon as parallel to the method by which the British Parliament was reformed in 1911, providing for final enactment of a measure by the House of Commons over the opposition of the House of Lords. Some even closer adaptation of that plan, which called for re-enactment of the same measure by the House of Commons in successive terms, may be proposed.

Another move would limit the tenure of judges of the Supreme Court to 10 years instead of to life. This plan, it is held, would introduce a more rapid turnover on the bench, perhaps bringing the court closer to new and more flexible interpretations of constitutional law.

**Other Suggestions**

Other suggestions include "clipping the court's wings" by limiting its appellate jurisdiction. The court has two kinds of jurisdiction: original and appellate. The former type cannot be cut down, but it applies only to cases affecting diplomats or states of the union. The appellate jurisdiction, it is claimed, can be enlarged by Congress, cut down or even abolished by statute.

Senator Norris has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the coming conference. In the meantime, all sorts of spade work is scheduled to endeavor to reach agreement around some single approach to the problem.

In the group arranging for the conference are Edwin S. Smith of the National Labor Relations Board, Henry T. Hunt, Department of the Interior lawyer; W. Jett Lauck, economic advisers to John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Mr. Ernst.

Many associates of President Roosevelt are in the organizing body. His close legal friends and campaign and reform-plan assistants, Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin V. Cohen, are in the forefront.

# France Decrees Expropriation Of 7 Plane Factories

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Jan. 14—Carrying a step further its policy of gradual nationalization of the manufacture of armaments, the French Government today decreed the expropriation of seven airplane factories.

Minister of Air, Pierre Cot, at a cabinet meeting, submitted for the signature of President Lebrun seven decrees providing for the transfer of these factories from private ownership to various national aviation companies already organized in different regions of France.

In addition to this move, which carries the nationalization of military aviation a long way toward the ultimate goal of complete Government ownership, another big step was taken toward the establishment of state control over other branches of the manufacture and commerce of war materials.

M. Cot obtained ratification by the Cabinet and the President of a decree fixing the conditions of State participation in armament firms which are to be partly nationalized through purchase by the Government of two-thirds of their stock.

# *Television Stirs Oratorical Qualms Of British M. P.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Members of the British House of Commons have just had a foretaste of a future when their gesticulations in delivering their speeches may appear on television screens in homes all over the country.

Television apparatus has been set up as a temporary experiment in one of the committee rooms of Parliament Buildings, Westminster.

A member of Parliament, asked his impression after seeing it, said, "If I had it in my house all the neighbors would want to see it. But the numbers asking for a second view might not be so large."

# General Motors Officers Meet Union Heads in Strike Parley; Knudsen Issues Peace Appeal

## Conferees Hold Session in Office of Michigan Governor

*By the Associated Press*

Officials of General Motors Corporation and of the United Automobile Workers of America whose strikes have curtailed the company's automotive production, met for the first time today across a conference table in the office of Gov. Frank Murphy at Lansing, Mich.

Governor Murphy had requested them to meet "without condition or prejudice," to seek "an immediate and peaceful termination" of the strikes which have thrown 114,000 General Motors wage earners out of work.

**Groups Separate**

After approximately an hour, the conferences divided temporarily into two groups. Representatives of the union went into a separate office to confer with their "board of strategy," which alone is empowered to act for the U. A. W. A. in the dispute.

Governor Murphy and the General Motors officials recessed, awaiting their return.

Continuance of the present strike situation in the automotive industry will mean a complete suspension of General Motors deliveries to dealers in about three weeks, it was indicated by authoritative sources.

**Production Stepped Up**

Far behind on deliveries, General Motors had stepped up production schedules in all units. It was planning a January output of 224,000 cars and trucks. Instead of this volume the aggregate for this month, said W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president, will be about 72,000.

At Washington, D. C., the United Mine Workers Journal, in an editorial, accused American Federation of Labor craft unions of "scabbing" in the United Automobile Workers strike against the General Motors.

## Company Official Bars Violence as Defense Strategy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Jan. 14—Discussing the automobile strikers' demand for a minimum wage according to the American standard of living, William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, said, "We shall have to sit up and take notice of it because we certainly don't want to be below the minimum wage of an American standard of living."

He observed that the United Automobile Workers of America had mentioned no specific amount in its demands.

Reviewing the strike situation in one of his infrequent press conferences, Mr. Knudsen reported his company had not changed its position in refusing to negotiate with the union until the sit-down strikers had left its plants. This policy, he added, was established to protect private property rights.

**Objects to Soldiers**

Asked if General Motors would object if national guardsmen ejected the strikers, Mr. Knudsen replied, "Can't we get them out in a peaceful way, legally? I don't like to have soldiers in a plant. I never had soldiers in a plant where I worked. I don't want that now."

The General Motors executive voiced some doubts of the practicability of taking a vote of plant employees on the present strike. Of union membership, he said, "We can't object to anybody joining the union. That is their privilege, but when they want to do it on the company's property or on the company's time, we do object.

"We never have asked them for a list of members. We are not interested in that point."

**Seeks Peaceful Solution**

Interrogated about the Flint, Mich., riot this week, Mr. Knudsen declared, "I don't want any violence, I don't want anybody to get hurt. I think the issue should be discussed across the table, and let's be equitable on both sides."

The number of company employees now out of work is 114,000, he said. Five Chevrolet assembly plants are running, but will be closed by the end of next week. At that time, the automobile business of General Motors will be at a standstill, he indicated. Production of the company

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

# U. S. Security Act Is Declared Legal By Alabama Judge

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP)—Federal District Judge David J. Davis held the federal Social Security Act constitutional today and dismissed two suits asking injunctions to prevent collection of taxes levied under it.

More than 200 Alabama firms were petitioners in the suits. They pleaded "double payment" because the deputy collector of internal revenue here refused to credit them with payments made under the Alabama Social Security Act, companion of the federal measure, and attacked the validity of the federal law.

The state act was held invalid by a three-judge federal court at Montgomery, Ala., recently. When the State appealed, funds collected under the law were ordered held under court guardianship pending final adjudication. Petitioners said they were not allowed deductions for payments held in escrow by the court.

Judge Davis, in his written decision, held the federal act valid under the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution.

Forney Johnston, attorney for the petitioners, said the case would be appealed to the Circuit Court at New Orleans, La.

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# U. S. Gives New Warning On 'Volunteers' in Spain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The great days of American soldiers of fortune so graphically portrayed by Richard Harding Davis are not to be resurrected in the present Spanish crisis if the State Department can prevent it.

Undoubtedly quite a few United States citizens are already fighting on both sides in the civil war. Nearly a score of American aviators are known to have at one time or another been flying for the Spanish Loyalists, including Bert Acosta, who once flew Admiral Byrd over the Atlantic.

But the situation was not considered serious until the State Department was informed recently that 76 American volunteers had passed through Barcelona—obviously intending to serve in the forces of the Spanish Government.

Promptly, Acting Secretary of State R. Walton Moore cabled instructions to Mahlon Fay Perkins, U. S. Consul General in Barcelona, to point out to these volunteers and any other Americans believed to be contemplating service for either side that they are taking a chance of losing their American citizenship.

Laws are cited in the communication according to which service in foreign armies is considered evidence of expatriation and enlistment on American soil for such service is punishable by a fine of $1000 and not more than three years in prison. It is also pointed out that presumably any American serving in a foreign army has taken an oath of allegiance which would be in conflict with his obligations as an American citizen.

As a practical matter little is or can be done under present law about such a condition. Bert Acosta and the other American aviators provide typical examples. They are in a sense soldiers of fortune who went to Spain for the financial rewards promised—rewards which incidentally they claim have not materialized. Mr. Acosta has now left Spain and is writing disillusioned accounts of his experiences.

Efforts are now being made to discover whether enlistment of Mr. Acosta and his comrades actually took place on American soil. If it did presumably there will be prosecution. But as yet no proof of such a violation of law is understood to have been uncovered.

The other ground for action, an oath of allegiance to a foreign power, is equally elusive. Whether Americans fighting in the Spanish war have taken such oaths is not known.

**Americans Cling to Madrid: Page 7.**

# Roosevelt, Busy, Won't Be 'Guest' At Own Presidential Inauguration

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—President Roosevelt has declined an invitation to attend his own inauguration, but thereby lays a tale.

When he received the ornate, formal invitation sent by the inaugural committee, he turned it over in his hands, and then wrote across the fact of it, for the social secretary to reply:

"Please regret this. I will be too busy to attend."

But the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, will not be too busy. The inaugural committee sent her an invitation, too, and promptly received the following rely, in her own old-fashioned handwriting

"Mrs. James Roosevelt accepts with pleasure the invitation to attend the inauguration of her son, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Despite President Roosevelt's declination, which he instructed W. E. Rockwell, the secretary in charge of invitation and protocol at the White House, to send formally to the inaugural committee, it is suspected that he will be on hand.

# Scotland Moves 600 Feet

GLASGOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—Scotland was reported today by an official of the Glasgow Observatory, to be drifting toward Ireland—and America—at the rate of more than eight feet a year.

Thomas R. Tannahill, a member of the staff, said calculations showed that the mainland had shifted westward 600 feet in the last 70 years.

England, he explained, has not joined in the movement and, consequently, Great Britain is apparently "bending in two."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 14 (AP)—Dr. Kirtley Mather, professor of geology at Harvard, today described as "extremely important to geology" observations at Glasgow of a "drift" of Scotland toward Ireland.

Somewhat similar phenomena, he said, were under observation in Greenland, Iceland and Scandinavia.

"We have been suspicious," he said, "that there were changes in longitude at several places on the surface of the earth which would indicate a slow movement of the earth's outer shell. The difficulty is to get sufficiently precise measurements. Our modern methods are very much superior since the coming of radio to measurements of 50 years ago.

"Unfortunately, there is some indication of a curious stretching of the earth's outer shell, followed by a contraction, as though points of observation moved in one direction, then back again in the opposite direction, sometimes within a day.

"That complicates the problem and I would like to know just how the Glasgow observations were determined, whether by observation of the stars on just one occasion or frequently, over a long period.

"The Glasgow observations may mean something of great significance. They do not surprise me, for it is right in line with things we are discovering."

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# Townsend Drives Weasel Words Of Campaign to Hole

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Some weasel-words of the late campaign were run to hole today.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of what his announcement describes as "the general welfare movement bearing his name," announced a conference in Washington next Saturday and said that over 100 congressmen had been invited to attend.

These Senators and Representatives, it is inferred, are those who bestowed warm, but carefully phrased, words of praise upon the old-age pension movement during the stress of the campaign. As a matter of fact, very few political candidates escaped the necessity of making some gesture toward the Townsend movement. Now Dr. Townsend, with—it may be suspected—a twinkle of sardonic humor in his eye, is calling the bluff of these Congressmen. He is asking them whether they meant all the fine words they heaped upon him and his diligent local organizers.

**Very Selective List**

Dr. Townsend runs through some of the more distinguished names of the Congress in his guest list of 100. He does not say specifically that all those invited and listed had expressed their sympathy with his movement, but that is the strong inference.

"It is expected," says Dr. Townsend's statement, "that Senator William E. Borah, who last summer declared the Townsend National Recovery Plan economically sound, and other senators will attend, among whom will be Nye, North Dakota; Thomas, Oklahoma; Pepper and Green, Florida; Johnson, Colorado; Bridges, New Hampshire; White, Maine; Lodge, Massachusetts; Lundeen, Minnesota, and others. Representatives expected to attend make up an impressive nonpartisan group of congressmen from Maine to California. They will include Progressives, Republicans, Farmer-Laborites, and Democrats."

Dr. Townsend says that "the purpose of the conference is to discuss the 'general welfare act,' the new bill of the Townsend National Recovery Plan organization, and to form a permanent nonpartisan bloc for the enactment of legislation embodying the basic principles of the Townsend plan."

**Back to Basic Principles**

. . . "The basic principles of the Townsend plan . . ." The phrase has a familiar ring to it. It is the form of words used by many an aspirant candidate in the turgid weeks before Nov. 3, when asked his view of the plan. Almost always, he endorsed "the basic principles . . ."

Now he is being asked to form a permanent bloc, behind these same basic principles. Washington observers are watching eagerly to see just how many of the pre-November "pledges" will be fresh and green in January.

# Billions in Gold Are Handled Like Pig Iron

Philadelphia Mint Employees Remove Gold Bars From Molds

Pouring Gold Into Bars

© Harris & Ewing; drawn by J. M. Lowe

Top—Scales That Weigh Gold Bars

Bottom—United States Gold Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky.

# British Lawyers At Odds on Crown Succession Law

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—A question has been raised here as to whether further legislation alike in Britain and in the Dominions may not be necessary in order to remove doubt as to the succession to the British crown hereafter.

Lawyers are agreed that if King George VI should have a son, the boy would become the sole and unquestioned heir to the throne. Should there be more than one son, the eldest would have undoubted precedence over the younger brothers. But the situation is more disputable when, as at present, daughters alone are available to succeed.

**Titles in Abeyance**

This is because, under ancient British law, there are a number of titles which, while inheritable by the eldest son or by a daughter who has no sisters, go into what is known as "abeyance," that is, become temporarily extinct, so long as there is more than one girl entitled to claim them.

The crown, it is admitted, cannot go into abeyance. There is also a precedent established four centuries ago after the reign of Henry VIII. Then two royal daughters—Mary and Elizabeth—occupied the throne in succession to one another, the elder one, Mary, coming first.

But the claim is made by some lawyers that this does not hold good in the present instance. They argue that popular opinion which has generally regarded the Princess Elizabeth as the present "heir presumptive" may need legislative confirmation in order to render it quite certain that she and not her little sister Margaret Rose has the prior claim.

**Question Affects Dominions**

The point has not hitherto been taken very seriously. After all, it is said, it is early as yet to bother about a problem which is likely either not to arise at all or at any rate not for a number of years.

Soon after the Princess Margaret Rose was born, the legal advisers of the Crown are understood to have reported that this event left the Princess Elizabeth still sole heir presumptive. But this view is disputed by other lawyers, who say that nothing in such a case ought to be left uncertain.

# First of U. S. Gold Arrives At Fortified Kentucky Vault

FORT KNOX, Ky., Jan. 14 (AP)—The first bars of golden bullion that are to make this the world's greatest gold depository were brought in and unloaded yesterday under conditions that smacked of World War days.

There was an estimated $200,000,000 of gold, but nobody saw it. It was all wrapped up. The few spectators whose credentials had been scrutinized and rescrutinized saw machine guns and treasury guards and United States soldiers in the new combat cars of the First Cavalry, mechanized.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis commandant of Fort Knox, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, and other Treasury officials were on hand for the initial shipment. Mrs. Ross declined to say how much gold came or when other shipments would arrive to complete the job. One official said there was "a good deal more" than generally had been believed.

As the first shipment arrived a train pulled in, consisting of a couple of freight cars, a tank car and several passenger cars, and guards galore. It led the way, for soon the nine-car train from the Philadelphia mint slipped into the Fort Knox siding. There were nine mail cars and five passenger cars to it, and more guards.

The Treasury shipped the precious metal parcel post and is going to pay the Post Office Department for handling it, but the Treasury, backed by the United States Army, didn't trust the Post Office Department to keep the package safe.

Before arrival of the first shipment, members of the First Cavalry blocked a space about 150 yards' radius around the siding. Here and there combat cars, each carrying machine guns, hovered around.

Then huge trucks, each with a derrick, arrived, escorted by a combat car. The gold was loaded into the trucks and as each truck whizzed away its combat car escort went along. At every turn of the road to the depository itself there stood a combat car, machine guns ready for action, and here and there along the road stood soldiers with sub-machine guns and sidearms.

Arriving at the depository building which is inside the 30,000-acre army reservation, on a slight rise and protected by a 150-yard square 120 foot iron fence, there were Treasury guards to watch the trucks roll up the new concrete roadway.

The fence gate was flanked on either side by granite sentry boxes, their windows steel-shuttered and pierced by peep holes from which sub-machine guns poked out their muzzles.

## Sliver Off Gold Bar Would Buy Mink Coat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—If you had one of the six-inch hunks of gold deposited in the Government's new fortress at Fort Knox, Ky., you could buy a good-sized home, a fleet of automobiles or a mink coat.

By chipping off just one-hundredth of one brick-shaped bar you might spend a week-end in the mountains or give your wife a diamond.

The first gold shipment to Fort Knox has been estimated unofficially at $200,000,000. Such a pile of the yellow metal would weigh about 200 tons and would fill a space of 326 cubic feet. Each gold bar is 6¾ by 3½ by 1¾ inches and is worth about $14,000. It would take around 14,250 of them to make $200,000,000.

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# Peaceful Accord In Auto Strike Aim Of General Motors

(Continued from Page 1)

today was estimated at less than half of normal.

Asked if he wanted policemen to enter the plants and evict strikers, Mr. Knudsen answered, "No, I wouldn't like it."

Replying to a query about workers' losses, he repeated a previous estimate of $1,000,000 a day. "You take 114,000 people and multiply by $7 a day, and you have got it practically there," he commented. "Now, then, if you take the others, of our suppliers, $1,000,000 a day is a conservative estimate."

As to glass supply, shortened by the flat glass workers' strike, the General Motors official asserted that his company had enough glass to make a start, if operations were resumed soon. How long, he did not estimate. "Not very long, I know that," he added. "But there seem to be negotiations going on."

Touching on the issues he considered subject to collective bargaining as raised in the union's demands, Mr. Knudsen mentioned the 30-hour week, seniority and the union's stipulation for sole bargaining power and for setting up a general bargaining tribunal.

"Speed of the conveyors (whose regulation is asked in another union demand) is a matter for us," he continued, "and they admit that themselves."

The following questions were then put to the General Motors executive:

"There is nothing in your opinion in the union's demands that cannot be straightened out?"

"That is true," he replied. "Some of their list belongs to the plants and some of it we can handle."

"You haven't reached the point where you will say, 'you want this and we can't give it to you'?"

"That wouldn't be collective bargaining," was his answer.

Returning to production, Mr. Knudsen said normal production this month, according to the schedule, would have been 224,000 cars. The company had 235,000 employees when it began to shut down. This figure included everybody on the pay roll.

## Industrial 'Open Shop' Advocated by Sibley

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Collective bargaining, with an "open shop," was advocated yesterday by Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address to 350 members of the New York Board of Trade.

Citing the fact that conditions were "satisfactory" in the nation's railroads, where there has "never been a closed shop," Mr. Sibley declared:

"That sort of representative collective bargaining is the thing we want. The kind which says you must deal with only one group of employees is unethical and un-American."

# Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Göring, besides seeking assurances that the Italo-German rapprochement is not thereby affected, also intends to see whether there is any chance for Germany to follow suit. This would be in accordance with Premier Mussolini's own ideas. The Duce has long hankered after a four-power understanding between Italy, Germany, Britain, and France, to which he later added Poland. He believes that Europe should be run by a big-power bloc—not by the more democratic League method, in which the little states have an equal vote with the big ones.

There is no doubt that he would like to be the "fairy godfather" to such a new combination now.

Meanwhile, of course, General Göring and his suite are busy "sightseeing." It is a fortunate coincidence that the happy freedom from the cares of office which is accorded to statesmen on holiday leaves both guests and hosts at perfect liberty to discuss anything they please without reaching any binding decisions.

This line of approach has a particular diplomatic value if it should so happen that no decisions are reached after all.

## Mooney Pardon Move

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—A movement for a legislative pardon for Tom Mooney, convicted of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, was instituted here Jan. 12 at a meeting of several assemblymen. The proposal to free Mooney, who has served approximately 20 years in prison, is based on a provision in the State Constitution which Senator Culbert Olsen, Los Angeles, asserted gives the lawmaking branch of Government pardoning powers equal to those of the Governor, either directly or by implication.

# Governor Holds Strike Parley

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 14 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy's office here was the scene today of the first meeting between representatives of General Motors Corporation and United Automobile Workers of America to discuss "an immediate and peaceful termination" of the strike which has left 112,000 of the corporation's employees idle.

Michigan's new governor had labored more than a week to arrange such a conference. During this time nearly 30 persons were injured in strike rioting at Flint, Mich., prompting the Governor to dispatch approximately 2300 national guardsmen and 50 state policemen to that city.

**List of Representatives**

General Motors representatives attending the meeting are William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president; John Thomas Smith, legal counsel, and Donaldson Brown, head of the corporation's finance committee.

Representing the union are Homer S. Martin, president; Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president, and John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which has supported the U. A. W. A. in its strike.

Two days ago Governor Murphy requested each side to send three representatives to confer with him and James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, on a prompt conclusion of the labor dispute.

The Governor invited the representatives to meet "without condition or prejudice," saying objections raised by each side last week had prevented a joint consultation.

"We are glad to accept and to restate our position, given you in my letter of Jan. 8," Mr. Knudsen wrote in accepting the Governor's invitation. "We are keenly alive to the high concept you hold in regard to your duties in behalf of the citizens of Michigan, and are anxious to extend whatever assistance we can toward the accomplishment of your objectives without sacrifice of principles which we hold to be of vital consequence to our industry and the State."

In the letter, Mr. Knudsen mentioned the fact that General Motors specified sit-down strikers in five plants must evacuate before the company would negotiate with the union. The union declined to accede unless the corporation gave written assurance that no attempt would be made to resume operations or remove equipment during the negotiations.

In New York, a spokesman for General Motors said Mr. Knudsen's acceptance of the Governor's invitation should not be interpreted as meaning the corporation was receding from its position concerning the sit-down strikers. He said the company considered the meeting merely a session to ascertain what might be worked out and not a conference for collective bargaining with workers' representatives.

Mr. Martin's acceptance informed the Governor that union representatives would attend the conference "without any condition or prejudice."

"The United Auto Workers have been ready at all times, through conference and collective bargaining," he said, "to arrive at a settlement which would be fair to all parties concerned, including the public."

It was understood that Governor Murphy had three basic points to submit for discussion, but he declined beforehand to reveal them.

Three legislative proposals which were an outgrowth of the strike were in committee, the Michigan Legislature having failed to obtain sufficient support to suspend rules for immediate consideration. The Assembly is in session here.

**More Troops Mobilized**

An order issued overnight started approximately 500 more troops to Flint, where 1400 already were billeted. No reason was given for the movement of additional troops into the Flint strike zone. All was quiet and military officials had indicated the 1400 guardsmen already on duty would be the only units called unless new disorders developed.

## Ship Negotiators Agree on Several Issues in Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (AP) Waterfront peacemakers speeded efforts again today in the face of growing belief the Federal Government would intervene unless the long maritime strike is settled soon.

Three unions sought immediate meetings with shipowners while the latter were tied up with peace conferences involving two others—the cooks and stewards and the masters, mates and pilots.

H. P. Melnikow, union adviser, said only one word was standing between negotiators for the cooks and stewards and employers.

E. B. O'Grady of the masters, mates and pilots, said his conferences with shipowners had cleared up two issues and that two more remained—seniority and wages.

Representatives of the sailors, radio telegraphers and firemen asked meetings with operators.

Many spokesmen privately expressed belief the government was becoming impatient over the tieup and that intervention was virtually certain if negotiations did not move straight toward a general peace. They declined to be quoted.

## Baltimore Ship Line Signs Pact With Sailors

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The strategy committee of New York's insurgent striking seamen announced signing of a working contract with the Union Sulphur Steamship Line of Baltimore, Md. Terms were not disclosed. The company operates seven ships, two of which were reported tied up on the West coast.

Meanwhile, strikers announced that while their representatives were in Washington, D. C., for a demonstration they would appeal to President Roosevelt to direct the National Labor Relations Board to poll East and West coast seamen to decide who should represent them in collective bargaining.

The American Steamship Owners Association said that 21 American vessels had cleared during 24 hours. The owners made this assertion in line with their contention that the strike here is not effective.

# Aid to Clergymen Sought in British Pension Revisions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—State assistance in the provision of pensions for clergy is being sought by church authorities here.

A deputation from the Church of England and the Free Churches to Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, recently urged that ministers of religion should be included in the revised voluntary pensions schemes which are now being prepared for presentation to Parliament.

Sir Kingsley in reply said that so long as entry to the scheme was dependent on employment under a contract of service there was no possibility of admitting ministers of religion, but the Government had undertaken to supplement the widows', orphans' and old-age contributory pensions scheme of 1925, to include other persons whose incomes did not exceed a certain limit and he hoped this would permit ministers of religion to enjoy the benefits of the scheme.

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# Lower Tariffs on British Goods Up to Canadian Parliament

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Jan. 14—The second session of the present Parliament, which started today with the usual Old World ceremonials, promises to be brief, brisk and packed with substance matter of more national significance than usual. Not only will the many and momentous changes in the country's business wrought by the year-old King Government be reviewed and commended by an overwhelming Liberal majority, but actions and reactions toward present world events, future foreign policies and national defense will allow of discussion that may influence the whole course of Empire.

Domestically the scene as painted by Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General and vice-regal representative, in the Speech from the Throne, was encouragingly bright. Better business is a fact. Local problems, such as unemployment, drought, treasury deficits, are moving slowly but surely toward solution. Greater efficiency and economy in departmental affairs are accomplished facts. But war clouds above the Far Eastern and Western horizons make it obligatory for Canada to face and place its responsibility toward events beyond its borders and almost certainly larger appropriations for its coast defenses will be sought of Parliament.

**New British Trade Accord**

Although trade figures are mounting toward predepression figures there will be the usual criticism of present tariff policy from free-traders and high protectionists alike when the terms of the new Anglo-Canadian trade agreement are brought up. Broad reductions on British goods are expected, reductions that may make this agreement second only to the American trade agreement in increased stimulation of two-way trade.

It must be remembered that the United Kingdom and the United States provide Canada with 80 per cent of its international trade.

Wheat, as usual, will come into the debates. The failure of the Government to maintain an active wheat board, its free sale of stocks below 87½ cents, the demand of prairie members for Government intervention of the trade, can be confidently forecast. Until the Turgeon royal commission, however, brings down its report, no announcement of new governmental policy can be expected.

**Marketing System Looms**

A reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, to stress marketing, a transportation commission to enlarge the present duties of the board of trade commissioners, a recasting of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways, are all probabilities. Plans will be advanced for furthering a comprehensive housing scheme to assist prospective owners, to finance the renting of low-cost houses for industrial workers, and to legislate for the home improvement plan already under way. Other plans for the absorption of the jobless, and particularly unemployed youth, will probably be presented.

The budget will be early, and, in view of the Anglo-Canadian negotiations, will be significant. Some time ago Charles Dunning, Canadian Minister of Finance, forecast a deficit of around $100,000,000—a considerable improvement over last year's accounting—but there is a feeling abroad that it will be well under that figure. No new taxes are contemplated.

**Social Legislation**

Before a program of social legislation, including unemployment and health insurance, extension of old age pensions and mothers' allowances, can make much headway there must be further recovery in finances and also further clarification of the constitutional position by the Privy Council in London. Amendments to the British North America Act also await the Council's rulings on the validity of the former Government's "reform" legislation.

It is believed that the Government hopes to close the session by May 1 in order to free its leaders for the King's coronation ceremonies. Its present strength in the Commons should enable it to expedite its business. The relative standing of the parties is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals, including 1 Independent | 179 |
| Conservatives, including 1 Independent | 40 |
| Social Credit | 17 |
| Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Farm-Labor | 8 |
| Reconstructionist | 1 |
| Total | 245 |

# Stock Farmers Told to Rate Cow On Production

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Chicago Farmers have enlisted to support those deserving cows that cannot produce pedigree papers but can produce milk.

J. Rockefeller Prentice came to a gathering of the organization Jan. 12 as a missionary on behalf of bossies that are looked down upon by associations devoted to registered Holsteins and Jerseys.

He introduced the Chicagoans — all business men who operate farms on the side — to the newly-formed American Dairy Cattle Club, of which he is president. No cow can get into this association on her pedigree alone, he explained. She has to produce at least 4000 pounds of milk in a year to be eligible. If she can do it, her social standing doesn't matter.

Mr. Prentice predicted that in time farmers would be able to "cut the cost of production and double the production of the nation's cattle."

The work of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, he said, would help. This organization keeps records to determine which cows do not produce enough to pay for their keep, thus enabling owners to cull with accuracy.

Included in the membership of the Cattle Club are E. Parmalee Prentice, Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.; John D. Rockefeller Jr.; Walter W. Head of St. Louis; Dr. H. D. Goodale and Clifford L. Clevenger of Williamstown, Mass.

# Rail Camping Cars Coming to London For the Coronation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Camping coaches which last summer housed holiday-makers on quiet railway sidings by sea or countryside are coming to town for the coronation. The railway companies responsible for this innovation have already received a number of applications for these temporary homes.

The London & North Eastern Railway is putting 52 of these camping coaches into service—the number is limited owing to the difficulty of finding suitable sidings—and between 40 and 50 of these are already booked for Coronation Week.

Sightseers from Scotland, Lancashire and other parts of the country are planning to take advantage of this opportunity to stay in London during the coronation celebrations at a moderate cost.

# Double-Decker Traffic Scheme of Century Ago

*Prints shown at City Hall in London trace history of town planning during five centuries. Many of early schemes regarded as visionary have now come to pass.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—History shows that the story of London's building development since the iron age is really the story of a long series of traffic jams.

It appears that London's streets have been too narrow for their traffic throughout practically the whole of modern history, certainly since medieval times and probably since the end of the Roman occupation. And for many centuries local authorities, trying to untangle their contemporary traffic, have always been one move behind both the traffic and the town planners.

**Town Planning Portrayed**

Some five centuries of the history of town planning efforts in the City of Westminster, have been on exhibition at the City Hall, outlined in ancient prints and plans.

The exhibition showed, as its earliest example, a plan of Westminster in Queen Elizabeth's reign. At this time Westminster was a town distinct from London proper, and what is now Piccadilly was then a narrow country road known as the Redynge Way, with a cattle farm on either side.

Attention was drawn in this plan to the fact that all road traffic between London and Westminster had to pass through the precincts of Whitehall Palace and was much hampered by the various gates.

**A Grandiose Scheme**

The first real town planning item was a photographic reproduction of an etching of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The view in this etching shows Inigo Jones's design for the square, as commissioned for James I.

In 1766 an architect named Gwynn, one of Dr. Ben Jonson's circle of acquaintances, produced a book entitled, "London and Westminster Improved," which the exhibition shows modern Londoners to have been one of the most grandiose and yet far-sighted efforts at town-planning made in those early days.

In architect Gwynn's scheme, hundreds of houses were to be demolished, narrow streets cleared, and fine large thoroughfares built to take the heavy London carriage traffic.

**Regarded as Too Visionary**

Although subsequent years showed that immediate adoption of part of these plans would have saved many thousands of pounds to taxpayers, Gwynn's drawings were apparently not taken seriously. Many of his suggestions were carried out long afterward.

Sir Charles Barry put forward plans, in a later century, to carry the Gothic line of the House of Parliament throughout Whitehall to Charing Cross bridge, with gardens running down the river, and to cut away the houses built up around Westminster Abbey and set it, instead, in the center of a small park

**Plan for Regent Street**

John Nash's plans for Regent street were shown. His first suggested a straight line from Portland place to Carlton house, but this was subsequently modified into the curved Regent Street Londoners now know. Nash's accepted scheme, however, did provide colonnades along the pavements, use of which, modern roadway construction designers say, would give great help to traffic by making walking safer. These colonnades were taken down in 1848 to provide shopkeepers with more light.

About the same time, the exhibition showed, one or two imaginative architects, appalled at the density of London traffic, began to design double-decker roadways, with heavy traffic moving underneath and light traffic journeying on the upper road. Another plan shows a proposed overhead railway for London. In this trains are placed a story above ground level on the top of the pavement arcades, and run along beside the windows of business premises.

**"Miseries of Journeying."**

If cartoonists of 1850 are to be believed Piccadilly and Regent street were then often suffering from heavy traffic jams, and the artists gave their drawings of these scenes titles such as "the Miseries of Journeying in London."

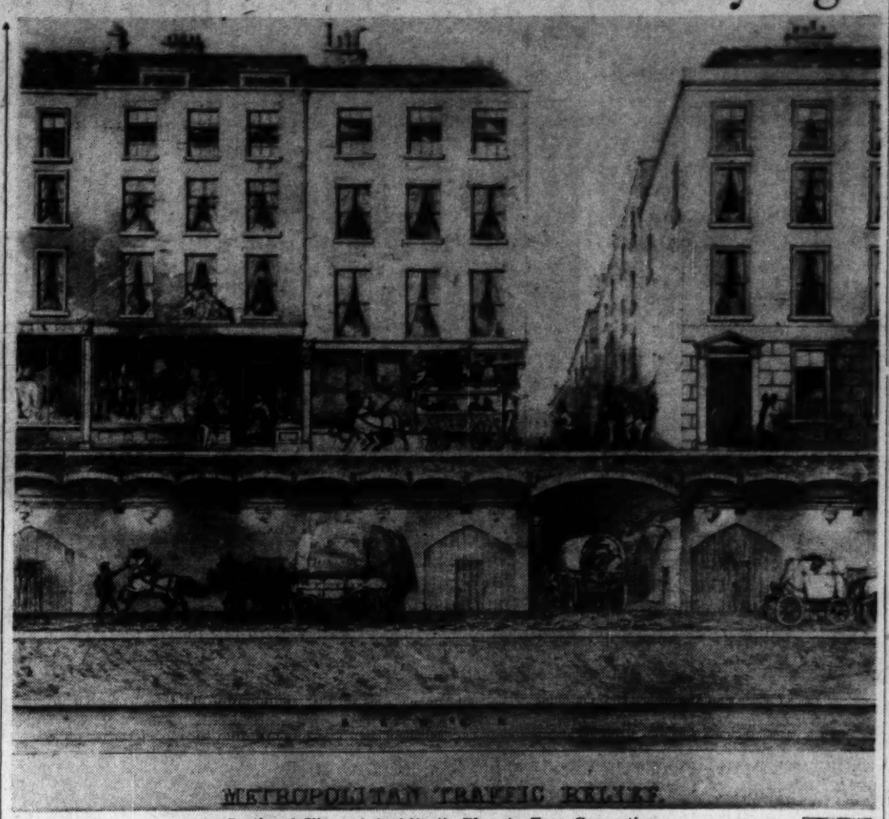
Researches in libraries show, indeed, that probably the only really advanced town planners in Britain at any time were the Romans. They were always ahead of their traffic, if records are to be believed, and chariots were not held up much. But, when the Romans left Londinium's traffic downfall began.

**Days of Foot Travel**

Tracing its early history is difficult, since after the chariot the wheeled conveyance seems to have gone out of fashion until medieval times, Anglo-Saxons preferring to go by foot or by horse. But records show that by William the Conqueror's time London and its neighboring towns were merely straggling streets full of houses.

So it seems, small consolation though it may be, that disgruntled motorists chafing in traffic blocks at the slow progress of town planners, and town planners chafing in their turn at the slow progress of local authorities, are merely proving that history repeats itself.

Perhaps they are both cheered by the thought that all things come to those who wait—and travelers and town planners have been waiting for eight centuries or so.




**Sectional View of Architect's Plan to Ease Congestion**

The Scheme Outlined Is Still Being Talked About as the Way Out of the Present Traffic Problems in European and American Cities. In 1766 Architect Gwynn Had a Plan for Demolishing Hundreds of Houses to Widen the Streets to Take Care of the Heavy Carriage Traffic

# Bumper Crop of Laws at Polls in 39 States

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—An unusually large amount of legislating was done directly by the people of the states last year, a review now shows.

In 39 states, the voters made decisions at the polls on constitutional amendments and on measures put before them under initiative and referendum laws. In all, 180 measures were submitted to the voters.

About as many were rejected as were passed, according to the tabulation published by the National Association of Secretaries of State and the Council of State Governments. Subjects were of wide variety, ranging from courts and crime to social security and taxation. A total of 27 measures on taxation alone came before the voters of 10 states.

Of the three kinds of legislation considered by the people, constitutional amendments found the most favor. Eighty-eight of the 148 submitted were adopted. Eight of the 18 initiated measures were approved, but only three of the 14 referendums.

Comparison with previous years shows 1936 to have had bumper crops in the field of popular legislation, according to this report. In 1935 only 40 amendments went before the voters. In 1934 there were 17 states that utilized direct legislation.

# New York Opens Drive to Halt $10,000,000 Electrical Racket

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Efforts of America's largest city to free itself from predatory operations of industrial racketeers extended today to the electrical supply business—a field in which $10,000,000 a year is believed to have been extracted here through a monopoly of contractors and union labor organizations. Preying alike upon public and private business, the combination was said to have used "strong-arm" tactics in exacting toll and in suppressing competition.

Thirteen months of secret investigations preceded action against the alleged monopoly by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, charged with exterminating rackets in New York city and whose staff has figured previously in complaints against vice, crime and industrial depredations. The racketeering organization had levied a toll of 20 per cent a year upon the $50,000,000 electrical contracting business of Greater New York, according to Thurston Greene, an attorney on the Dewey staff.

**60 Arrested in Raid**

Simultaneously, it was announced that 60 persons had been arrested and questioned when another phase of the Dewey investigation swept through Harlem to raid policy gambling centers. Many of the prisoners were charged with having conducted lotteries.

"Investigation of electrical work monopoly for more than a year has indicated that as this monopoly has been built up, many contractors have been driven from the field," Mr. Greene said in a formal statement. "Violence, extortion and coercion have been widespread in the industry."

Records of a handful of contractors and the books of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 3, were seized by Mr. Greene as the investigation was brought into the open. In addition, records of the principal electrical utility systems were ordered brought to court to determine amounts paid to contractors for work performed in New York City.

**Co-operation Seen**

The labor union and the New York Electrical Contractors' Association were said to have worked co-operatively in imposing monopolistic practices. Both organizations have been housed in the same building, it was added.

To exercise control over electrical contracting here, the combination prevented other employers from obtaining union labor, Mr. Greene declared, adding that non-union projects were hampered, with the result that they could not be completed satisfactorily. This situation enabled favored contractors to submit exorbitant bids and still get practically all available work, he added.

**City Bid Cited**

As an example of how the combination operated, Mr. Greene cited acceptance by the city of a bid of $1,650,000 for electrical work on a sewage disposal plant when the low bid was $1,350,000. Competent engineers estimated the low bid was ample for the project, even though the highest paid union labor had been employed, Mr. Greene declared.

Continuing its anti-racket campaign, Mr. Dewey's investigators also seized the records of trucking companies believed to have value in revealing the nature of activities in the garment manufacturing industry.

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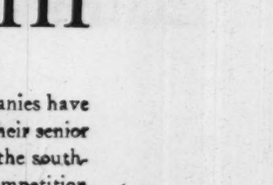
# Admits Bathtub Slaying

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—After refusing for 24 hours to admit any guilt in the bathtub slaying of Mrs. Mary Robinson Case, Major Greene, negro porter, signed a full confession of the crime early today, District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan announced. The porter, who was employed in the Jackson Heights apartment building, is to be arraigned today. Fingerprints on the apartment woodwork and a stained pair of trousers found in an incinerator chute were among the clues that led to the arrest. Theft was the motive, Mr. Sullivan said.




# The Cost *of an* Unsolved Problem

THE closing of corporation books and the adoption of budgets at the year-end sometimes throw light on important national problems as well as on the progress of an individual company.

The Commonwealth & Southern system is made up of six southern companies and five northern companies. Approximately the same number of electric customers are served by each group. The southern companies are located in the Tennessee Valley area, under threat of Government tax-subsidized competition, while the northern group is free of this interference.

UNDER an aggressive uniform merchandising policy, the companies which make up the Commonwealth & Southern system last year sold to their customers more than eighteen million dollars' worth of household appliances, again surpassing all previous records of this company and all other utility companies. Of this amount $8,600,000 worth were sold by the southern companies and $9,800,000 worth by the northern companies.

In the south the increase over 1935 in the sale of such appliances was 7½%, while in the north it was 40½%, although equal efforts were made in each area. The difference reflects in part the retarding effect which the Tennessee Valley Authority has had on the development of private enterprise in the south.

This retarding effect is further emphasized by a comparison of the increase in the sale of electric energy for industrial use from 1933 (the year of the creation of the T. V. A.) to 1937. The increase of the northern companies was 52% while the increase of the southern companies was only 18.3%.

There is no surer method of discouraging the additional investment of capital in a community and the location of new industry there than to have capital already invested there jeopardized by government subsidized competition and socialization.

During the last two years, the northern companies have been able to refund over 250 million dollars of their senior securities at prevalent low interest rates, while the southern companies, under the impending threat of competition and duplication by the Tennessee Valley Authority, have been wholly unable so to refund. Moreover, their preferred stocks are selling as much as 40% below par despite the fact that the dividends on the same have been regularly paid and there has been a substantial increase in the business of each of these companies.

If the southern companies were able to refund their outstanding bonds and preferred stocks on the similar basis as the northern companies have, it would save these southern companies over six million dollars a year in interest and preferred dividend charges. This saving is equal to approximately one-half of the entire revenue received annually from their 400,000 domestic electric customers.

Construction budgets adopted for 1937 reveal a significant contrast. The northern companies have budgeted approximately twenty-five millions dollars for new construction. In the south the figure is sixteen million dollars, although the construction requirements there are about thirty-three million dollars. This is a direct reflection of the difficulties of financing created by the threat of uncontrolled competition.

Thus the absence of a solution of the problem created by the Tennessee Valley Authority—a solution long sought by this company—is a deterrent to further rate reductions, a bar to employment of additional men in construction work and the cause of depreciation in the value of the property of security holders. It is to be hoped that this problem may be worked out during the year 1937 so that rates may be further reduced in the south, so that more men may be put to work, so that security holders may be protected and so that taxpayers may be relieved of unnecessary public expenditures.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE,
PRESIDENT.

The average domestic rate in the entire Commonwealth & Southern system has declined from 5.19 cents per kilowatt hour in 1932 to 3.43 cents in November 1936. The rates of Commonwealth & Southern companies, in each of the eleven states in which they operate, are substantially lower than the average for the state.

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# Lake Placid Claims Year-Round Title

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Nestling among the highest peaks of the Adirondack Mountains, a pair of twin lakes are now said to be the closest approach to "the perfect all-round tourist center of the Eastern United States." Summer and fall travel through the passes which lead to Lake Placid and its companion, Mirror Lake, has been an old story, yet ever new and beautiful, but now Lake Placid has taken on a new responsibility, and has pioneered the widespread development of winter sports until today it stands at the very top of the long list of favorite resorts of the skater, the ski tourists and the bobsledder, and Old Whiteface looks down on swarms sweeping over his mirrored face in the lake at his foot.

From my youth, Lake Placid has always been a spot for a trip of beauty. Even in the days before the railroad reached it, when winding roads through the surrounding mountain passes had to be traversed for miles in the old-fashioned four and six-horse stage coaches, it was the culminating point, as Mount Marcy, or to give it its original name, Tahawus, loomed up to the southeast, and Whiteface swung into view, as we turned to go down into the village, on the ridge between the lakes, with its few old-time hotels.

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Lake Placid village was among the last to develop in the Adirondack region, as the railroads chose the easier way at the start and skirted the mountains, so that only the hardened mountaineer sighted the peaks and their attendant lakes. But, finally, what was intended chiefly for a freight road to bring in supplies and take out lumber was built from Lake Clear to Lake Placid, and more and more the hardy tourist pioneers worked their way in and found happiness in climbing the hills and rowing and sailing on the lakes. The lumbermen, too, found Lake Placid a good place to gather in the intervals of their labor, and the ridge soon became populous.

But it was not until a wise selection of the American Olympic Committee, as preparations began for the first appearance of the Olympic Games in the United States, made Lake Placid the choice for the Winter Olympiad of 1932, that the real growth began. A big rink was erected to insure ice for the games, though the chances were that outdoor ice would also be available; Mount Van Hoevenberg, on the edge of the village, was put under contribution to meet the needed bobsled run, and a ski jump was planted high above Mirror Lake.

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Then the rush began. New York, both city and state, became "winter sports minded," and with the games as an incentive, descended on Lake Placid, first by hundreds and then by thousands, and now six great ski runs, ranging from the difficult run down Mount Whitney, which only experts can negotiate, with its grades running up to 30 degrees, with an average of 11, to the six-and-a-half-mile run down Marcy, with its varying tests for anyone from novice to expert.

Whiteface also contributed its share, when a great highway similar to the one up Mount Washington was opened with pomp and ceremony with the President of the United States the first to scale its summit.

For bobsledders, the Mount Van Hoevenberg run is now at its top of condition, with expert dog teams ready to haul you and your bob to the summit, while there is something on down in the rink or out on the lake, as the case may be, every week-end. Harvard paid a visit there during the Christmas holidays for a series of hockey games against Clarkson "Tech," while figure skating championships, skijoring behind horses on Mirror Lake, and Carnivals of all sorts fill in the season right up to the end of February.

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Where a few summer hotels and scattered boarding houses used to suffice for all comers, the Lake Placid Club, on the east side of Mirror Lake, is often filled with its members and their guests to its capacity of 1000, while the Lake Placid-Marcy and the St. Moritz take care of 400 more. Smaller houses abound for all purses and styles, though I advise preliminary applications where important events are in progress. The Chamber of Commerce is active at all times and can easily take care of you.

But, it is the lakes and the mountains that are the real magnet of the region, and even though you are one of the few who have not taken to skiing or the other activities of winter sports, you should not miss a sunset on Whiteface or a drive to its summit or even a flight from the convenient airport to the top of Tahawus. The roads are always kept open and trains run regularly from New York, as well as Canadian cities, and also motor buses from as far as Ottawa and New York city.

## Thrill Quintuplets

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Upper—Skiing on Lake Placid Trail
Center—Riding High on Curve of Bobsled Run
Lower—Skating on Stilts on Lake Placid

## La Follette Probe On Labor Clashes In Alabama Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The isolated coal villages of Alabama, where rich coal seams and iron ore have brought to focus the problems of modern industry in bitter labor clashes were the setting picked for the opening testimony before the LaFollette Civil Rights Subcommittee, today.

Described in the drab committee room as an area of 50 square miles, with 500,000 inhabitants, witnesses explained that the district fails to supply adequate police protection so that the company itself has intervened.

In this region, coal villages are company-owned, and company-policed, and the coal company is the dominating factor in the territory. Preliminary witnesses ranged from coal executives, to a many-times arrested Communist Party secretary.

**Like One Big Family**

Borden Burr, attorney for the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, opened the hearing with a picture of employer-employee relationships, which he described, at one point, as "almost a family relationship." Senators Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Elbert B. Thomas (D) of Utah, however, viewed such professions with skepticism, and inquired how the area was policed. Mr. Burr agreed that the district and state failed to supply adequate protection, and the "company arranges for special deputies," whom it pays and supports.

**Never Acted Directly**

Karl L. Landgrebe, vice-president of the Tennessee company, said his organization got "voluntary" information from tradesmen in town as to labor organization activities of employees, but never carried on regular investigation of such matters. Ernest D. Lemay, assistant to the president and contact man for the company, also denied receiving any information on labor activities.

"To refresh your memory, do you recall E .S. Carlton, division superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency at New Orleans?" asked Senator La Follette.

Witness said he had a slight memory of a call.

Senator La Follette introduced a letter from Mr. Carleton to J. Littlejohn, his superior officer at Atlanta, dated April 9, 1936, describing a visit on Mr. Lemay which was taken under subpoena in a previous hearing. This letter asserted the company "has their own secret service" and advised Mr. Littlejohn to get in touch with Mr. Lemay.

**Defend Private Police**

Mr. Lemay ridiculed this letter, and said probably 15 detective agencies canvassed the company annually, seeking to sell their services, but in all cases were rejected.

Sparring with the two senators, Mr. Lemay and Mr. Burr defined their attitude toward labor espionage.

Jack Barton, a worker who for three years had been a secretary of the Birmingham local Communist Party, said he had been thrice arrested although the Communist Party is a legal party in the State.

Mr. Barton, a slight, American-looking young man, described his multi-arrests on various charges, from "vagrancy," "seditious literature" and "communist suspect." On January, 1936, he said his home was entered by detectives without search warrant, and he and his wife taken into custody. The raid, he said, was led by Milton McDuff, head of a local detective agency in Birmingham, acting with two city detectives. McDuff has no legal status he charged, but gave orders to local police.

**New Strike Predicted**

Mr. Barton was ultimately convicted in Bessemer under a city ordinance, on a charge of seeking to overthrow the Government. He charged he was "abusively questioned" at police headquarters by a Tennessee Coal & Iron Company employment manager, A. G. Maddock, who was also a city alderman.

"He wanted to know all the communist leaders of the country and whether they included Heywood Broun and Mrs. Roosevelt," Mr. Barton said.

He was held from July 10 to Oct. 12, he said, and required to do work on city streets wearing heavy shackles, losing 15 pounds. His health failed, and he was sent to a city sanitarium.

The city ordinance under which he was jailed was ultimately found unconstitutional. Mr. Barton gave his testimony in a clear voice to an obviously sympathetic committee.

## Ford Sales Top Million, Eleventh Time Since 1919

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 14 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced today that its world production and sales passed the "million-car" mark in 1936 for the eleventh time in the past 17 years.

Company officials said 1,219,262 automobiles and trucks were sold throughout the world while production for the year was 1,194,800 units. The bulk of production was centered in the United States for domestic use.

## Taxi Strike in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A taxicab strike began in the capital yesterday just a week from inauguration. Nine drivers of the scores of independent cabmen in the walkout were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct when, police charged, they became too demanding in efforts to get other drivers to join the strike called in protest against low rates.

## Wallace Proposes Processing Levy On Sugar Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — A revival of the processing tax as a means of cutting undue profits being rolled up by sugar manufacturers will be asked of Congress this session by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

In making his intention known, the secretary said he had been advised by department solicitors that they believed such a tax would be constitutional if levied as an excise and not used specifically to finance a crop-control program. Proceeds from the tax, amounting to around a cent a pound on all sugar processed, will go directly into the Treasury's general funds.

**Profits Have Soared**

Sugar manufacturers, Mr. Wallace explained, have received more than their fair share of profits recently because of the quota system limiting imports from other sugar-producing countries. Profits have ranged as high as 12 to 15 per cent on capital and surplus, according to department records.

Manufacturers immediately asked whether the revival of the processing tax in the case of sugar would be a precedent for its restoration as a means of financing a general crop adjustment program, but Mr. Wallace insisted sugar was in a class by itself. The department felt that since it has instituted the quotas under which the large profits were accumulated, it should do something about curbing them, he said.

**Equilibrium Is Goal**

His sole purpose in asking Congress to impose a levy of a cent or a half cent a pound on sugar processing is to restore "economic equilibrium" to the industry, Mr. Wallace said.

The Secretary agreed that this type of levy might provide a way for getting around parts of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA control program, but said he was more interested at the present time in the immediate situation in the sugar industry than in constitutional questions.

A tax of 1 cent a pound on all sugar processed would yield approximately $135,000,000 a year to the Treasury.

Imposition of the tax should not raise the price of sugar to consumers, Mr. Wallace said, inasmuch as the department still holds a check rein in the form of the quota system and the regulation of supplies for the domestic market.

**Processors Protected**

The processors have especially benefited during the last year because they have been protected against foreign competition by the quota system yet have not had to pay any tax since the overthrow of the AAA by the Supreme Court. It is contended that little or none of the increased profits have been passed along to the growers.

If Congress should fail to approve the new tax, Mr. Wallace indicated that the quota system would have to be dropped and the whole sugar situation thrown into chaos again.

The Department of Agriculture asked Congress to enact a half-cent a pound levy on sugar at its last session, but the bill was lost in the final rush to adjournment.

## Miami Beach—20 Years Ago

Twenty years ago, Miami Beach was little more than a maze of tropical undergrowth.

## New Battleships To Stress Weight Instead of Speed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—America's projected two new mighty battleships emerged from the veil of official drafting secrecy today.

The most important feature about them will be their conformity to the traditional American Navy emphasis on defensive and offensive power, rather than speed. While four European powers—Britain, France, Germany and Italy—are building new battleships designed for 30 knots, the American ships are officially scheduled to have a top speed of only 26 or 27 knots.

The weight saved by designing for the lower speed is to be put into heavier armor and more big guns. According to details made public by Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson they are to carry either 12-14-inch guns or nine 16-inch guns. In either case he insisted that all the guns will be put in only three turrets.

**Armor in New Places**

Whichever size gun is finally chosen, the new ships will be more heavily armed than most other battleships afloat. Nine guns of the 16-inch size would be one more than either Britain or Japan has ever put in a single ship. Each of these powers now has two ships mounting eight such guns. Several other navies mount 12 main battery guns, but in no instance are these as large as 14 inches.

The significant difference, however, will not be in the number of big guns, but in the armor plating. The American ships are designed with particular thought to the danger of bombing by aircraft. The amount of side armor will be approximately the same as carried in older American battleships — 12 inches. But much more is to be placed in the protective decks. Further defensive strength is to be gained by greater compartmentation. By this is meant a larger number of water tight compartments, increasing thereby the power of the vessel to stay afloat after being damaged.

**Stress Need for Protection**

In fact, the design of the new ships is understood to represent the answer of the battleship protagonists to those who maintain that aviation has rendered such ships obsolete. A succession of three armored decks will theoretically be proof against anything which can come at the ship from the air except in the rare occasion when three bombs might strike in succession at exactly the same point.


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# Just Fancy, a Puppet Show Rating Lights on Broadway

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—In 1923 Tony Sarg, whose name in the United States is synonymous with marionettes, was talking to a young man who had deliberately made himself into a columnist because he saw New York as the art center of the whole world, and he wanted to meet and talk with as many of the artists as he could, and to chronicle some of the lesser known sidelights of one year of their creative achievement. He signed himself Young Boswell—after the young Boswell who came to London and sat at the feet of Doctor Johnson, and then wrote a book about him. Tony Sarg said to Young Boswell:

"There is a great revival of marionette entertainment all over the world. An Italian company has taken England by storm this winter. . . ." And when he spoke, Mr. Sarg couldn't have had the least idea that, at the dawn of the year 1937, the name of that company would be gleaming in golden lights over the marquee of a Broadway variety-and-motion-picture house.

**Just Had to Go**

"Salici Puppets," the lights said, and they were only taken down—not because audiences had grown thin, or that the theater manager, Al Rosen, had let his personal enthusiasm for wonderful marionettes run away with his commercial judgment—but because the company had to go on—to Washington, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago—to other engagements. For Broadway laughed, and whistled and cheered the little Italian puppets. And that, even in an age when almost anything can happen and frequently does, is obviously something.

Salici puppets are literally the great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of the puppets of today's American professional, and many amateur, companies. For the Salicis date from 1830, an unbroken history, carried on in one family, and the human equation of this company in New York—and subsequently Washington and elsewhere, is made up of the great-grandchildren of the original Salici puppeteers.

**A Smiling Business**

You would enjoy hearing them tell the history themselves, backstage at the State Theater. Four men, and a girl. All Salicis, plus a man named Valentine who scurries up and down the ladder and does his trick with the rest, a kind of extra, whose real business is to handle all the business affairs, between shows.

The thing that occurs to you right off is that the Salicis have a very cheerful and pleasant business. Perspiration pours from their foreheads while they manipulate the strings, from the bridge high above the stage-within-a-stage, you wouldn't suppose putting two- and three-foot dolls through even such complex activities could make big, brawny men puff and perspire that way. But, for all that, they have such a good time. And, enjoying themselves thoroughly, it is easy to see why they cause the audiences to enjoy themselves.

But it's worth while to know a little of the background of the family, first.

**Toy Maker Has an Idea**

As has been said, the Salici family, led by great-grandfather Ettore Salici, started with puppets in 1830. Ettore Salici was a toy maker and, among the toys, he made puppets.

There must be something in making toys that sets the imagination to working. For one day Ettore Salici found himself thinking that the puppets were all very well, but that they would be much finer if they behaved themselves more like human beings. And so he devised an intricate method of articulating arms and legs and heads, and pretty soon Salici puppets were famous throughout all Italy. In the city, people saw them perform, and, when relatives came on market days or on visits, they told them all about the little people who sang and danced and did comical things, and pretty soon the Salici name was known far and wide.

**Son Takes It Up**

When Ettore Salici passed on, he left his puppets and the wizardry of their composition to his son Ferdinando. Ferdinando found even more ways to improve the workmanship, and devised new guises in which to present the puppets to the public; in plays, trifling, whimsical comedies, and more pretentious dramas.

When Ferdinando passed on, he left nine children, no one of whom could imagine any life but that of continuing with the puppets. If one were to be singled out who distinguished himself most in making and handling the puppets, it would be Enrico, the father of the four men and the girl who are in the United States now. And it was a pleasure to Enrico to see that his sons and daughter were content to carry on with the puppets.

**Helped by a Snow Storm**

Enrico and his wife are past three score and ten now. Up until two years ago both of them went everywhere on tour with the puppets, scurried up and down the narrow ladders at either end of the puppeteers' platform, putting the long-haired pianist and his coy coloratura through their wonderful concert number, and the street singers through their operatic interlude against the backdrop of the Bay of Naples, as dusk falls, the stars come out, and a little steamer puts out across the Bay.

It is pleasant to hear the sons and daughter tell how it was that a considerable addition came to be made to the puppet collection, many years ago—when they were only children.

The extended repertoire called for new puppets and one cold and dreary day Senor Salici set off with some of the children for the nearest sawmill, to get materials and fashion some new characters to add to the collection.

**Alas, the Snow Came**

They all got so engrossed in what they were doing that they didn't notice a heavy snowfall setting in. When it was time to go home they piled the new puppets in a pushcart and floundered off through the drifts.

It snowed and it snowed, and it was hard to make headway, with a pushcart full of new "artists," and a line of children, floundering up to their waists, while the wind and snow nearly took their breaths away. At last Papa Salici could see that, if he was to get the children home at all, he must abandon the "artists" for the night. No danger that anyone would come along and steal them, for they would be covered by snow almost before the Salicis were out of sight.

The next morning they pried the family donkey out of his warm stable and hustled him back along the road to retrieve the frozen artists.

**On a New Road**

Somehow the Salicis always look back on that night spent by the artists in the howling snow storm as a sort of benison because, with the help of those new ones, they suddenly branched out and added an operetta, "La Gheisa," then the "Merry Widow," and the "Count of Luxembourg," and the "Waltz Dream" to the repertoire, and so the company found itself embarked on a whole new success that made everything that had gone before seem pale indeed.

It was then that they began the tours to Australia, India, Africa and through Europe. They went eight times to South America, too, and in 1934 they came to the United States.

When they went home after that the Salicis beamed at each other and said, "There, now we will have a rest and a vacation!" But they had hardly looked around to see what they would do to amuse themselves when they had new and insistent offers from the United States.

**Enrico, He Stays Home**

Enrico and his wife sighed a little. They loved traveling with the puppets. Had they not done it for as many years as they could remember, first through their homeland, then farther and farther afield But now—well, it seemed very good just to be at home again. And the young people, noticing, said:

"All right; you shall stay at home, and we shall take the Little Ones back to the United States. We can do it as well—well, almost—as well as you, and you have earned a rest; we shall write you constantly, how we are, and how the Little Ones are, and how people like them, and how they laugh, when we put in the little tricks, with the acrobats, and the clowns, and so on."

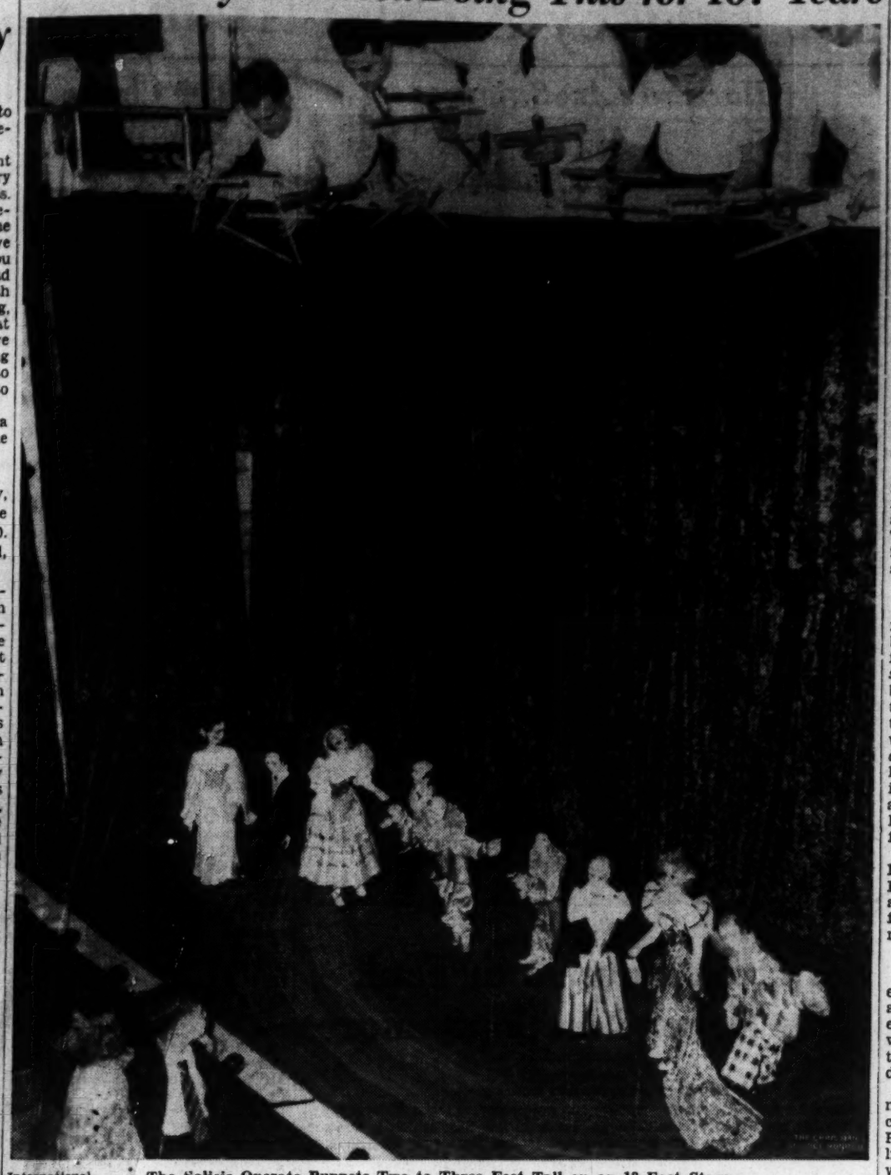
You notice the costumes of the puppets, and see that they are charming. Not cheap materials, bright rather than beautiful, because people looking at them through footlights won't know the difference.

The eldest of the family is a quiet-voiced man, portly and sedate of figure, but with a merry look, as becomes a master puppeteer. The puppeteers work in a narrow platform, eight or 10 feet above the stage of their theater, and at either end of the stage are ladders which have the narrowest rungs, and rope cables to hold on to, as you run up and down. The pitch is so steep you wonder why they don't fall from the top to the bottom, but there is no time to waste, and long ago the puppeteers learned not to waste it, falling down the stairs.

Although they are thoroughly used to the United States by this time, the Salicis are always and forever Italian. Benilde is pretty and reserved, with curling dark hair above a face like a white flower. She wears a soft white shirt, and a pair of dark blue slacks, and little high-heeled shoes, as she skips up and down the ladders. Her brothers smile at her if they pass her, bustling about doing their part in the show. She smiles at them. The puppets smile. Or seem to.

In fact, it is one of the smilingest spectacles witnessed by your correspondent in a very long time. And may well be smiling, Salicis and all, another 106 years from now.

# This Family Has Been Doing This for 107 Years



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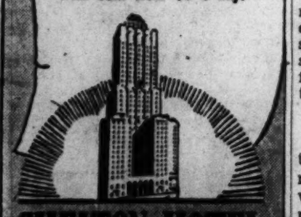

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# Cornell Men to Compare Moon With Surface of Arizona Desert

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—Cornell astronomers want to look at an Arizona desert, so they're going to take an astronomical telescope to the top of a 13,000-foot mountain and look down.

Then they will point the telescope upward and look at the moon.

They hope to discover whether the airless, waterless moon is like the Arizona desert in any way.

The Cornell scientists will take the telescope, now being built, a mile higher than any such instrument ever has gone.

In their research, the astronomers will use the spectroscope, the instrument which identifies the kind of atoms present in far off stars. They will see what the desert rocks in Arizona look like in the spectroscope. If they spot similar rays coming from the moon's yellow face, then one of the mysteries of all time will be solved.

The new telescope, with an "eye" 24 inches in diameter, came from the same pot of glass which produced the 200-inch mirror for the world's largest telescope now being ground at the California Institute of Technology.

The other parts of the sky telescope are made of airplane stuff, mostly duralumin. That is why the instrument can be taken to heights heretofore unattainable.

Most lofty mountain air is too turbulent, but the Arizona top is one of the world's rare exceptions. It is the highest of the twin San Francisco peaks, one 12,600 feet, the other 11,500, eight miles north of Flagstaff, where the Lowell Observatory, at 7300 feet, is the world's highest.

The mountains top a plateau, where Flagstaff sits, and the plateau rises from the "desert," this arid foundation accounts for the calm "seeing" air of San Francisco peaks.

Up in this "half way house" to "red" stars that may be in the presee better other celestial sights, the "compounds" forming on cooling "red" stars that may be in the preliminary stages of solidification into huge planets.

The major parts of the telescope are complete, but Prof. S. L. Boothroyd, astronomer in charge, is looking for a telescope "daddy" or "mamma" to give $5000 to complete the mounting. The new telescope will be the world's largest portable.

# U. S. Takes Action To Tighten Safety Rules in Aviation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Commerce Department moved to tighten air safety regulations today in the wake of plane losses which have taken 23 lives on scheduled air lines in about a month and a half.

Revealing this step at a press conference, Secretary Roper said none of the recent accidents could be blamed "primarily on this department or the operators."

Officials declined to make public new regulations which they said had been drafted tentatively for submission to air line operators.

Secretary Roper asserted, however, that the department might "make sure that undue weather risks are not taken." "We could make sure that the advice we give at all times is followed by the operators," he added.

## Los Angeles Tries Again To Make Safer Landings

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP)—Renewed efforts to remove the Los Angeles airline landings to a safer area followed today upon the loss of the second air liner within a month in the mountainous area close to the present airport.

The city council referred to its public utilities committee a proposal that the municipal airport, situated in a great level area far from mountains, be equipped for at least emergency landings of passenger planes. The airport is 38 miles from the Saugus-Newhall foothill area which was the scene of day before yesterday's tragedy. Union Air Terminal, which is now used by airlines, is only 10 miles from those foothills.

## *Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Wins Needlework Prize*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the late President, won second prize in one of the classes of the amateur "needlework of today" exhibition. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison also have handicraft samples on display.

# Virginia Art Museum Quintuples in Value

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14—The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, which saw the value of its collections increased five times in less than a year, is preparing for its first anniversary exhibit Jan. 16.

When the museum opened its new building and collection were valued at $1,000,000. Today, the combined value of the building and collections is placed at $5,000,000.

In the less than 12 months since then, the museum has received over $100,000 in gifts of art, the indefinite loan of the Henry P. Strause collection, valued at $2,500,000, and national and international exhibits valued at over $2,000,000.

More than 62,000 persons, of whom 15,000 came from other states and every civilized nation, visited the museum during the year, and more than 10,000 school children took lecture and discussion tours.

The Strause silver and gold collection, filling 36 chests, will go on display at the anniversary exhibit, the first of a series that will culminate in the seventh annual exhibition of Virginia artists. Among its gifts, the museum counted works valued up to $15,000, such as the Emil Carlsen "Wind in the East," and representative Hazeltine sculpture. Other treasures include such items as Cipriot pottery, dating to 2000 B. C. and Bayre bronzes.

## *Whistling Old Tunes Punishable by Fine*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Knoxville whistlers found out yesterday they are subject to a $50 fine if caught publicly tweeting "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," "After the Ball" or "Two Little Girls in Blue."

WPA workers codifying the city's laws found an unrepealed 1893 ordinance making a misdemeanor of "singing or whistling superannuated tunes."

## Kentucky for Amendment

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14 (AP)—Kentucky's Legislature ratified the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution yesterday. Ratification followed a plea for support of the resolution by Gov. A. B. Chandler, who said 24 other states already have ratified and 12 more were necessary before the amendment is formally added to the Constitution.

# Dr. Brüning Sees Fascist Threat To World Peace

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 14—With Europe developing an "armament economy," Dr. Heinrich Brüning, pre-National Socialist Chancellor of Germany, warned that this new tendency is forcing democracies "to increase planning and regulating their whole economic life for war."

In the second of his four lectures under the Louis Clark Vanuxem Foundation at Princeton University, Dr. Brüning developed the idea that the pressure of the Treaty of Versailles, the World War, and its after effects produced a synthetic form of democracy in Europe, especially in Germany.

This, he said, developed from the mingling of the two then recognized forms—the Anglo-Saxon two-party and the French multi-party system. The product of outside pressure and internal chaos made the resultant system unstable, he declared.

**Reactions on Continent**

"If democracy has lost some of its fascination everywhere, it will not be on account of a real change of ideals in those countries where it still exists," he observed. "It will only be by way of reactions produced by the political changes on the continent and of conditions created by war and peace treaties. It will be because the wrong idea has been too long prevalent, that victors can be immune from the consequences of artificial conditions which they believe to be created only for the defeated."

With the development of fascism, Dr. Brüning said, the nonfascist European nations were forced to adapt their military policies to gain fascist efficiency in war preparedness.

**Designed for War**

Now the European political and economic system is designed for war and "the world has to realize that every day is moving in a direction which, if continued, will make return to normal conditions more difficult."

Dr. Brüning has been living quietly near New York since he came to this country in 1935. His lectures at Princeton are the first since he delivered the Lowell lectures at Harvard University last year.

## Two Mexican Air Liners Wrecked in Mountains

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 14 (AP)—Two missing Mexican airliners were reported found today, wrecked in mountainous country.

Municipal authorities of San Cristobal Las Casas said one plane, piloted by Roberto Navarro with two physicians as passengers, had been found with its three occupants killed.

Reports of the other plane, however, with a crew of three and six passengers aboard, were not confirmed. It was believed to have been forced down Monday near Minatitlan, Vera Cruz, on a flight from Mexico City.

The accident was the first on regularly scheduled flights of the company in eight years of operation.


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# New Faces Due for Major League Hockey All-Star Team—Midget Cars at Garden

## Veterans Out Front For All-Star Places

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With only half of the season completed it is hardly the time to dwell upon the all-star team selection for the 1936-37 campaign. However, so few of the team chosen last year are even in the running this year, it seems only natural to scan the horizon for replacements.

Only one player—Babe Siebert—of last year's team seems at all sure of renomination. Siebert is now with Canadiens, having been traded from the Bruins. His ability as a defenseman has been magnified to true proportions this year. He no longer is overshadowed by the magnitude and reputation of Eddie Shore and has surpassed his former teammate in offensive ability.

**Siebert's Partner?**

A partner for Siebert probably will come from among the following: Ebbie Goodfellow of Detroit, Earl Seibert of Chicago, Lionel Conacher of Montreal and Red Horner of Toronto. It seems too bad to leave Eddie Shore, Marty Burke of Chicago and Al Murray of Americans out of the consideration but there are reasons. Shore has not played regularly all season. Burke is not permitted to play offensively and Murray, while a hard worker, also lacks ability on the attack. The race probably will dwindle to Goodfellow and Earl Seibert with the Detroiter more likely to win out.

Dave "Sweeney" Schriner is being more closely guarded this year than ever before and he will have more than a little trouble staving off the present pace of Herb Lewis of Detroit. Harvey Jackson of Toronto and Aurel Joliat of Canadiens for left wing. On right wing big Charlie Conacher, winner of that position last year, is beyond consideration. A bad wrist has kept him out of action all season. Larry Aurie, 10-year veteran of the Wings and Johnny Gagnon, veteran with Canadiens, are out front for consideration both in general performance and scoring ability. Jimmy Ward, Maroon veteran, and Cecil Dillon of Rangers, are not far behind.

**Morenz in Comeback**

Hooley Smith must surrender his honor as all-star center and it looks like Marty Barry of Detroit will draw the heavy poll of votes. He teamed nicely with Herb Lewis and Larry Aurie all season and it is just possible that the three Detroit players will make the all-star team intact, as a forward line. The veteran Howie Morenz is staging a remarkable comeback, and with Art Chapman of Americans, is not far behind Barry for consideration. Bill Cowley, Bruin third-line center is gaining recognition rapidly.

It begins to look like Tiny Thompson of Boston will be displaced as goalie. The Bruin veteran's record is suffering under the weakened defense and the new style of wide-open hockey being played by his teammates. Mike Karakas of Chicago, Dave Kerr of Rangers and Wilf Cude of Canadiens are racing away from Thompson for the goal-tending honors.

With the season only half over much can happen to change all this, however.

Tonight, the Chicago Black Hawks invade Montreal to play the Maroons. The Hawks left Boston quite jubilant because of defeating the Bruins last Tuesday and are hoping to add the Maroons to their list. In New York the Rangers will entertain the Detroit Red Wings and at the game will be the league board of governors who are meeting in the city today.

## N. E. College Notes

Last night was a thrilling one along the major New England basketball front with two teams playing overtime periods, and another winning the game by one basket in the last few seconds of play.

* * *

At Hanover, Providence College topped Dartmouth, 57-51, in a hard-fought overtime affair. Both teams battled all the way, and at the end of regulation time were tied 47 to 47. The Friars came back in the extra frame to pull the game out of the fire.

* * *

Boston University and Worcester Tech also went to an overtime, when the Engineers came through with a 33-31 victory, thus keeping their record clean. Solly Nechtem, B. U. star, rolled up 25 points, and kept the Terriers in the game. The winning shot was scored from beneath the basket just as the gun was fired

* * *

At Medford, Tufts won a thrilling game before some 1100 howling fans, defeating Brown, 34-33. Sophomore Jimmy Weldon sunk the winning basket near the end of the game. The lead changed six times during the contest with the Jumbos leading at the first half, 21-17.

## *Yale Club Pays Tribute to 1936 Football Squad*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Yale Club of New York last night paid tribute to the 1936 Yale football team in general and to Capt. Larry Kelley in particular, but for once loquacious Larry didn't steal the show.

This privilege was inadvertently reserved for Yale's retiring president, Dr. James Rowland Angell, who, in great good humor, said he was very impressed with the team "because they look so clean tonight."

"I suspect the team has been living largely at the expense of the alumni these past few days," Dr. Angell joked, "and particularly my good friend Kelley.

"Incidentally," the President added, "I don't know whether Kelley has returned to New Haven yet, and while the dean is lenient, I'm afraid Larry will have to spend at least a few week ends there before the year is over."

Dr. Angell described the team as "not the best team in Yale's history and perhaps not the best in the country, but there was never a team in which Yale men have taken such unqualified pride."

Referring to Yale's two close victories over Harvard and Princeton, Dr. Angell said, "It is notable that this team put our two traditional sisters in the position to which providence has obviously called them, and the job was done with skill and superb consideration."

Other speakers on the program, introduced by Toastmaster Colby M. Chester of New York, were Head Coach Raymond (Ducky) Pond, Captain Kelley and Capt.-Elect Clint Frank.

Kelley jibed the press for "taking care of what I have not said in the past," and paid tribute to the alumni by adding "you yourselves made this a good Yale team."

Pond promised "a truly representative Yale team in 1937," and Frank hoped Yale's team next season "will have the same industry which marked this one."

Sitting at a table unnoticed in the crowd of 1000, was Tommy Linn, a Yale graduate from Kelley's home town of Williams, Penna. Few in the audience knew that Linn was responsible for Kelley's decision to attend Yale.

## Princeton Is Out To Upset Harvard

Local hockey fans, who plan to sit in on the doubleheader at the Boston Garden Saturday night when Harvard entertains Princeton in a Three-I hockey league game, and the Bostom Olympics meet the New York Rovers, formidable amateur club, should again be treated to some of the season's finest exhibition of hockey.

Although Princeton has yet to crash through with a victory in the Three-I league, reports from the Tigers indicate that they would like nothing better than to measure the strong Crimson six which, in Princeton's opinion, is having things altogether too easy. And the fan can be assured that the Tiger will be out to do it if he possibly can.

The Olympic Club, still smarting from its 3-to-2 defeat at the hands of University of Toronto, is pointing for the Rovers. At present the New York club has one of the leading lines in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, and if it continues at its present pace, it won't be long before it will be timber for pro hockey ranks.

The line consists of Lude Waring, Tony Desmarais and Lloyd Ailsby. Between the three of them, they have compiled a total of 66 points, via 32 goals and 34 assists.

Coach Joe Stubbs of Harvard has ordered his players to take things easy today. Yesterday the boys had an invigorating workout at the Arena. Joe Patrick, injured in the Toronto game, was back on skates, but took no part in the light scrimmage. He probably will not see action for another week.

The Harvard team has been unbeaten in its last 14 games covering the period from the play-off game with Dartmouth, Feb. 11, 1936, in Boston. The Crimson during that 14-game stretch has scored 90 goals to opponents' 24 and has shut out opponents in four games and held them to one goal in four others. Harvard during this stretch has twice run into double figures, defeating Dartmouth 10-0 in 1936 and Yale 11-0 in the final game of the 1936 season. The Harvard record:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1936** | | | |
| 10-Dartmouth | 1 | 8-Princeton | 0 |
| 5-Yale | 2 | 3-Princeton | 2 |
| 7-McGill | 4 | 11-Yale | 0 |
| 8-Univ. Club | 1 | | |
| **1936-37** | | | |
| 8-M. I. T. | 0 | 5-Toronto | 4 |
| 7-Clarkson | 5 | 2-Dartmouth | 0 |
| 6-Clarkson | 3 | 7-Brown | 1 |
| 3-Clarkson | 4 | | |

## Tech Hoop Team Seeking Victory Tomorrow Night

When the M. I. T. takes the floor against the University of New Hampshire at Durham tomorrow night the Engineers will be seeking their first victory in five starts. To date the Tech five has dropped four consecutive games, losing to Massachusetts State, 37-36, Brown, 48-20, Boston University, 31-29, and Harvard, 44-27.

The Tech team, although not up to the standard of past years, has shown flashes of brilliancy, especially in the Mass. State and B. U. games. The winning point in the State affair was made on a foul shot with but 20 seconds left to play, and in the tilt against the Terriers the deciding basket was made in the last two minutes of the game.

**Loose Ends**

Coach H. P. McCarthy and boys are not disheartened by these defeats and are going right ahead to gather up the loose ends in preparation for making better showings against remaining opponents.

Co-captains Vernon Lippitt and Oliver Kangas are the only veterans on the team. Hymen Katz, Mike Herasimchuk and Paul Schneider, other starting members, are playing their first varsity basketball.

Lippitt, a junior, is playing his second year of varsity basketball. Although he did not participate in the sport as a freshman he played at Springfield College for a year. He plays the left guard position.

Kangas also is a junior and is enjoying his second year as a member of the varsity. He hails from Quincy where he was on the Quincy High School basketball team for three years. Although he hasn't shown his usual form this season at the forward post, Coach McCarthy expects that he will hit his stride shortly.

Schneider, lanky center from Rutherford, has been the scoring ace of the team while Katz, a boy from Lynn, has been outstanding at his guard position. In the B. U. game Katz held the Terriers' high-scoring Solly Nechtem to one floor goal in the second half and turned in a stellar performance against Harvard by limiting the Crimson's crack shot "Red" Lowman to one basket. Herasimchuk, despite his 5ft. 6in., has proved himself capable of handling the other forward position. He played basketball at Pottstown High School for three years, and although this is his first varsity experience at the institute, he is coming fast.

**Chinese Sharpshooter**

Coach McCarthy has been unable to fill the places of Bill Garth, last year's high scorer with 123 points to his credit, and Billie Wu, Shanghai, China sharpshooter. Garth is now coaching the M. I. T. freshmen.

Other players whom Coach McCarthy expects much from this season include a number of promising sophomores. Harry Mason, an Atlantic City (N. J.) product, captained the M. I. T. freshmen team last season and is one of the outstanding second year men. He plays an excellent all-round game at guard. William Love, former Battle Ground Academy player, has shown exceptional speed as well as ability to shoot accurately from any position on the floor. Fred French, a forward, saw service on last year's yearling team. He learned his basketball at the Taft School where he played for five years. The remaining schedule:

Jan. 15—New Hampshire at Durham; 19—Tufts at Technology; Feb. 15—Clark at Worcester; 19—Vermont at Technology; 27—Williams at Williamstown; March 5—Lowell Textile at Technology.

## Hub Events

**Tonight**

College Hockey—Northeastern vs. Massachusetts State, Arena, 8 p. m.
Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden, 8:15.

**Coming**

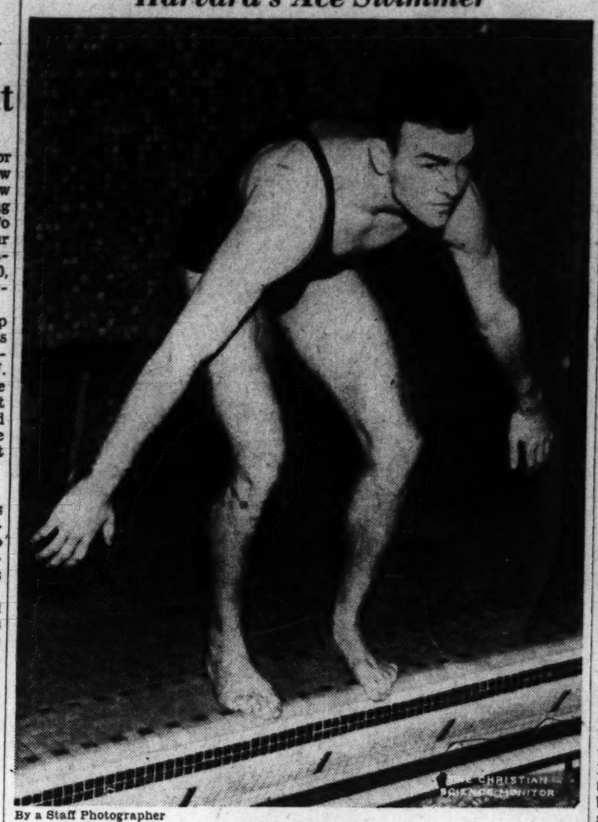
Amateur Hockey—Harvard vs. Princeton, Olympics vs. N. Y. Rovers, Garden, Jan. 16.
Schoolboy Hockey—Bay State League, Arena, Jan. 16, 1 p. m. Games also at Boston Garden Saturday afternoon.
Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.
Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.
Track — Twenty-first Annual Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.

## 'Y' Team Loses Murphy

The hopes of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. relay team to win on their own track in the Boston "Y" open handicap meet, Jan. 23, received a setback yesterday when Joe "Red" Murphy, former Holy Cross flyer who has been working out all fall at the "Y," turned in his membership card and announced that he was leaving for New York where he has just landed a job with the New York Curb Exchange.

Although the loss of Murphy will weaken the relay team, not only in its efforts to win in Boston on the 23rd but also when it comes to defending their title as holders of the 1936 National Y. M. C. A. relay champions, the remainder of the squad continues to show up well in the tri-weekly workouts held under the direction of Head Coach "Bill" Hultgren.

*Harvard's Ace Swimmer*



By a Staff Photographer

Charlie Hutter

## Harvard's Success in Tank May Depend on Sophomores

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Success for Harvard's varsity swimming team this winter depends almost entirely upon the development of last year's second-stringers and a fair group of sophomore talent, according to Coach Hal Ulen. Last season the Crimson squad defeated all rivals except the powerful Yale team, but graduation has forced a rebuilding process that makes the Harvard outlook very uncertain.

In going through their 1935-36 schedule, the Crimson tankmen compiled a noteworthy record. Ulen's pupils put up a stubborn battle against Yale, but were overpowered. Princeton gave the locals a struggle, losing by only nine points. This year both the Tigers and Yale have been strengthened by the addition of a wealth of sophomore material from last season's freshman outfits, and naturally will be better balanced in all events. Harvard however, received little help from the yearling team.

But the Crimson squad is working hard in practice and judging by the points they piled up in preliminary meets with the Alumni and Greenwood Club, the Cambridge outfit will not be outclassed by any Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League team.

**Breaststroke Event**

Harvard's strength lies in the breaststroke and short freestyle events. James S. Munroe '38 and Arthur G. Jameson '37 are a pair of experienced veterans in the breaststroke. In the Greenwood meet, Jameson covered the 200-yard distance in 2m. 38s., which is the second fastest time ever turned in by a Harvard man in that event.

Leading the freestylers is Charles G. Hutter Jr., '38, one of the greatest swimmers in Harvard's history. Hutter swam for the United States during the recent Olympics and at the present time is somewhat tired from his busy campaign in Berlin. However, he will be ready by the time the Crimson meets any major rivals. Hutter can swim any freestyle distance, but Ulen will probably use him in the 100 and 220.

Capt. John J. Colony Jr. '37, Donald Barker '38, Trevaskis Jr. '38 and Donald McKay '38 are also available for the 50- and 100-yard freestyle events. This group can probably match strokes with most of Harvard opponents.

**Lost Dick Fisher**

One of Ulen's biggest needs is additional strength in the distance swims. Harley L. Stowell Jr. '38, a veteran, has been unable to join the squad because of a mishap. He may report later in the season, however, and bolster the team in the 220- and 440-yard freestyle events. Other distance swimmers are Franklin W. Coleman Jr. '38, Dario C. Berizzi '38, and Raymond T. Benedict '38.

The Crimson was weakened considerably when last year's captain and star backstroker, Dick Fisher, graduated. Dick was an outstanding backstroke swimmer, and was beaten very few times during his three-year varsity career. In place of Fisher this season, Ulen has Graham Cummin '38 and a sophomore, O. Crosby Keller.

Graduation also wrecked Ulen's diving ranks. Two sophomores are his best at present, E. Russell Greenhood and Lothrop M. Forbush. This pair has shown some progress in practice, but lack the experience of major meets.

In the 300-yard medley relay, a new event for Harvard since joining the newly formed Eastern League, Ulen has Cummins in the backstroke, Jameson in the breaststroke and Barker in the freestyle. This trio is supported by three sophomores, John V. Quinlan Jr., Philip H. Walker and Edward T. Caldwell Jr.

The 400-yard freestyle relay quartet of McKay, Colony, Barker and Berizzi averaged about 55 seconds each for the event in the Greenwood meet. When Hutter takes his place on the team later in the season, it should clip at least three seconds off that average.

## Midget Racing Autos Return To Hub Garden

Midget car racing returns to the Boston Garden tonight when the big fellows of auto racing man the tiny cars in competition for the newly offered James Cagney trophy. Cagney, well-known screen star, has taken an interest in the indoor car racing, and proffered the cup for honors.

The Boston Readville Racing Association has found a good response from Boston fans, and has decided to take the midget car racing out of the exhibition class and into serious competition for title consideration. In the first of the series for the new trophy will be some 30 drivers. Ten events are carded and the points scored tonight will be tallied toward deciding honors.

Further experimentation with track conditions by engineers has produced a new blue track surface which is expected to be far superior to those tried so far. With more solid grounding the midget cars are due to travel with increased speed and furnish more thrills for the enthusiastic. Along with offering the drivers more chance to travel faster, the new track conditions are much safer.

The field of drivers includes Wally Zale, Frank Bailey, Jimmy Colburn, Tony Willman, Bill Schindler, Joe Mulligan, Bill Morrisey, Frank Beeder, "Wild Bill" Holmes, Paul Russo, Art Hartsfeldt, Eddie Casterline, George Rice, Eddie Street, Bob Balus, Johnny Caris, Bill Frye, Johnny Sawyer, Don Wills, Marshall Lewis and others.

## Kelley in 'Y' Meet

Among the early entries for the twenty-first annual indoor games under the auspices of the Huntington avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., to be held Jan. 23, is that of George Kelley, who will run unattached.

Kelley is a former B. A. A. runner and made quite a name for himself last summer by taking everything in the way of one-mile races in local track circles. The Dorchester lad is not going to stop; he will endeavor to keep on winning those races this year, and has made his first step by entering the "Y" handicap meet.

**College Basketball Results**

Army 50, Johns Hopkins 17
Arnold 37, America I. C. 23.
Assumption 30, Bridgewater 26.
Baltimore 44, Delaware 35.
Brooklyn 52, Savage Institute 36.
Central Normal 49, Oakland City 34.
Concord 56, Beckley 28.
Conn. State 41, Mass. State 37.
Creighton 51, Grinnell 28.
Eastern Kentucky T. 28, Louisville 26.
East Stroudsburg T. 57, Trenton T. 26.
Franklin and Marshall 35, Drexel 33.
Georgia Tech 35, Florida 25.
Ithaca 37, Oswego Normal 33.
Juniata 36, Bridgewater 26.
Kentucky Wesleyan 36; Transylvania 19.
Lebanon Valley 39, Ursinus 31.
Louisiana Tech 42, Loyola 35.
Mississippi 50, La. State 47.
Mississippi State 41, Catholic 28.
Mississippi T. 34, La. Normal 29.
Missouri 31, Iowa State 28.
Muhlenberg 28, Albright 25
Murray 33, West Tenn. T. 30.
Navy 47, Western Maryland 27.
Oklahoma 30, Oklahoma A. & M. 24.
Otterbein 47, Bowling Green 31.
Penn State 46, Lafayette 15.
Pittsburgh 34, Notre Dame 31.
Providence 56, Dartmouth 51.
Roanoke 42, Lenoir-Rhyne 35.
Rochester 27, Buffalo 24.
St. Joseph's 30, Rose P. I. 27.
St. Anselm 45, Fitchburg 12.
St. Thomas (St. P.) 28, Hamline 24.
Syracuse 46, Alfred 23.
Temple 29, Georgetown 27.

## Hodder Claims Few Will Make Varsity Grade

Despite the fact that Harvard's freshman hockey team has the impressive record of three victories and one tie, Coach Clark Hodder continues to say with considerable conviction that this group of players represents the weakest yearling six the Crimson has had in several years.

"It's a good thing that our next year's varsity will have plenty of good material left over from this season's squad," Hodder said, "because as far as I can see now, there will only be three or four of my boys who will be able to make varsity grade, and two of those are goalies."

It is true that Hodder has no such outstanding players as Fred Moseley, George Ford, Austie Harding or George Roberts on his freshman squad, but he does have a group of boys that like to play hockey and when in the game are fighting every minute. This can be substantiated by their season's record, in which they have defeated Rindge Tech, 8-1; Belmont Hill, 7-1; Stoneham High, 9-2, and tied Andover, 4-4.

**Francis Stars**

These scores would indicate a powerful offensive team, but the truth of it is that the majority of these scores were either made or set up by Victor Francis, defenseman. Francis is one of the four players that Hodder says is of varsity caliber. In games played to date he has scored 10 goals and has been on the assisting end of seven. Francis, a Canadian, comes to Harvard by way of New York and Milton Academy. He is the individual star and has shown real hockey ability.

Dan Roosevelt, a husky six-footer from Dedham, pairs with Francis on the defense and may be able to make the varsity grade next year. Although he hasn't the speed and aggressiveness of his team mate, he is a good stickhandler. Other defensemen that are helping the freshman cause are Holton Wood of Brookline and Hunt Hamill from Milton Academy.

Hodder has tried several combinations on his forward lines in order to find the best working unit. Against Andover yesterday Forbes Perkins Jr., of Framingham and Milton Academy, played on the first line at center ice with Bill Coleman, Kent Hill, on right wing and Don Watson on the left flank.

**Second Line**

The second line was composed of Warren Winslow of Boston at center, Henry Ervin of St. Marks at left wing and Phil Downes of Winchester at right wing. Winslow lacks the speed necessary to make him a scoring threat, but has shown ability as a play maker. Ervin is a hard worker on his right wing flank while Downes showed to advantage in this combination.

Other candidates who are fighting for team recognition are Bill Graves of Minneapolis; Bob Gorham of Exeter; Alex de Pourtales up from the deRosey school; Michale Grace, brother of last year's goalie at Yale, and Paul Ogle, another boy from Kent school.

Hodder feels that his two goalies, Vinton Freedley Jr. and Watson Gordon Jr., will be able to step right into the positions vacated by Harvard's present varsity net minders, Jim Kidder and George Mahoney.

## Sixteen Players Making First Trip to Sarasota With Red Sox

The 1937 Boston Red Sox roster, just released, proves that Tom Yawkey, Eddie Collins, Joe Cronin and Billy Evans have not been idle since the close of last season. Of the 38 players appearing on the official club itinerary, 16 will be making their first trip to spring training in the uniform of the Red Sox. And several of the 16 will be making their initial invasion of the southland.

Outstanding among the newcomers, perhaps, is Bobby Doerr, the second baseman from San Diego. The roster lists the youngster as only 19 years of ago; yet in the Class AA Pacific Coast League during 1936 he punched out 238 base hits for an average of .342 in 175 games. In a recent interview, Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants said that Doerr was the best young infielder in the minors last year.

**Other Infielders**

Other new infielders on the roster are Frank Higgins, formerly of the Athletics; Aubrey Graham, recalled from Rocky Mount; and Arthur Mahan, another Rocky Mount student. Higgins of course will play regularly, unless the Sox eventually decide to trade him. Neither Graham nor Mahan are expected to remain with the team after May 15. Ten infielders in all are listed on the roster, the others being: Cronin, Dahlgren, Foxx, Kroner, McNair and Melillo.

Only two veterans are among the six outfielders—Roger Cramer and Mel Almada. Fabian Gaffke from Minneapolis and Colonel "Buster" Mills, purchased from Rochester, will probably stage a battle for the left field berth which was left open with the release of Manush. Dominic Dallesandro from Syracuse and Lindsey Deal, a Little Rock graduate, are the remaining outfielders. Dallesandro, who batted .321 in the International League, is considered a good prospect. He is only 22 years old.

The Red Sox will take five catchers to Sarasota, and each one has as good a chance as the next fellow to stay through the 1937 campaign. Rick Ferrell, Moe Berg and George Dickey are familiar to Boston fans. Gene Desautels, at one time property of the Detroit Tigers, comes up from San Diego with an outstanding record. Johnny Peacock, signed as a free agent when Commissioner Landis marked him illegally claimed by the Cincinnati Reds, boasts a .331 batting average with Nashville.

**Seventeen Pitchers**

Judging by the list of pitchers, Cronin and has mates will get plenty of batting practice in March. Seventeen hurlers will be taken south, six of whom will be making their first trip with Boston. Arch McKain, purchased on condition from Minneapolis where he won 19 games and lost 12, is the only real newcomer, however. Dickman, Midkiff, Olson, Poindexter and Russell joined the club during the past season. The other pitchers listed are: Bowers, Wes Ferrell, Grove, Henry, Marcum, Mustaikis, Ostermueller, Ripley, Rogers, Walberg and Wilson.

Tom Daly, Bing Miller and Herb Pennock will take care of the coaching duties. Miller replaces Al Schacht, who has been released. Roland Logan will continue as the team's trainer.

As previously announced, the first squad of batterymen report at Sarasota March 7, and the remaining infielders and outfielders are week later. The team's headquarters will again be the Sarasota Terrace Hotel.

E. R.

## Twenty-Six Seek Jim Tully's Title

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP)—Twenty-six stars from all parts of the nation began battling today for the national professional singles squash racquets title, vacated by Jim Tully of Pittsburgh.

The 1936 champion was unable to enter the annual tournament because of an automobile mishap several weeks ago.

Six players, including two former national champions, drew byes in the opening round. They were Johnny Skillman, New Haven, 1935 champion. Jack Summers, Boston, 1934 titleholder; A. Martella, Pittsburgh; Frank Ward, New York; V. Krachman, Cleveland, and L. Nordile, New York.

Pairings for the first-round include:

H. Tenney, Hartford, Conn., vs. Al Friedman, New Haven.

**College Hockey Results**

Clarkson 3, Princeton 2.
Dartmouth 5, Boston C. 3.
Middlebury 5, Union 4.
Northeastern 7, Bowdoin 4.

**Eastern Amateur Hockey**

Hershey 2, Atlantic City 1.

## Northeastern Six Entertains State

**Arena Lineup Tonight**

| Northeastern | | Mass. State |
|---|---|---|
| Fielding, lw | | rw, Lavrakas |
| Ganong, c | | c, Mildram |
| Bialek, rw | | lw, Linden |
| Byrne, ld | | rd, Towle |
| Sessler, rd | | ld, Rossiter |
| Krystyan, g | | g, Ingalls |

Fresh from a 7-4 victory over Bowdoin last night at Brunswick, Northeastern's hockey team returns to Boston for a tilt with Massachusetts State at the Arena tonight.

This will be the fourth hockey meeting between the Huskies and the Staters, with last year's 1-1 tie rating as the most exciting contest played. In 1935 Northeastern scored a 7-2 triumph, while in 1934 the Huskies had an 8-4 victory margin.

Northeastern will be favored in tonight's game, but the visitors come here with a 2-1 victory over Tech and a 3-2 triumph over Union.

Coach Ed Gallagher will send Curt Ganong of Arlington on the first line at center with Capt. Johnny Bialek at right wing and Red Fielding on the other flank. Johnny Byrne and Howard Sessler, who are continuing to show improvement on the defense, and Karol Krystyan in the nets, complete the Husky line-up.

Mass. State has been handicapped by lack of natural ice, but most of the boys are in good shape after several recent practice sessions. John "Lefty" Lavrakas, baseball star from Watertown, is one of the State threats, while Capt. Allen Ingalls of Methuen is a great goalie.

Coach Red Ball has only three seniors on his squad, so he is looking toward next year as a flock of promising sophomores now make the major part of his team.

The Boston University freshmen will also play Nichols Junior College.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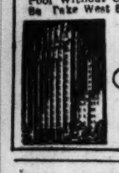
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# Byrd Reorganization Plan, Based on Economy, Differs Broadly From President's

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The outline of a radically different approach to the whole big problem of government reorganization was given today by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, who published the first part of the Brookings Institution survey dealing with the matter, and announced that its findings show the combination of the Federal Housing Administration and the Home Owners Loan Corporation would in itself save $24,500,000.

The entire saving from Mr. Roosevelt's elaborate federal reorganization program, as given out Tuesday, would amount to only $30,000,000, according to Mr. Roosevelt's advance estimates.

An immediate test of the Byrd proposals was precipitated at the same time in the Senate, when the Senator blocked immediate passage of a resolution giving a two-year extension of the RFC, and proposed instead that it should continue only till June 30, 1938. The Brookings report, prepared for the Byrd committee, recommends prompt liquidation of major activities of the RFC, and combination with the Treasury Department.

**Passage Is Expected**

Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, said the RFC two-year extension measure will be brought up tomorrow, and Administration leaders believe it will pass despite the Byrd opposition.

Senator Byrd announced that the Senate Reorganization Committee, of which he is chairman, will open hearings on the co-ordination plan immediately after the inaugural.

"The Senate Committee is under obligations to produce a plan of simplicity, economy and reduction of personnel," he stated.

Only the first part of the elaborate Brookings survey was published today, dealing with governmental financial agencies. Completely different in approach and tone from the President's Brownlow Committee report, it goes into specific detail for proposed mergers and liquidations of Government agencies.

The Brownlow Committee, appointed by the President, passed over these details, declaring they were part of the Executive authority.

The clear issue is thus presented of whether Congress should draw up the plan of consolidation, or the White House, and the means by which it should be effected.

**Two Leading Differences**

The President's committee proposed that all existing agencies be grouped under 12 cabinet-rank departments, where duplication would be apparent, and where they could go through the wringer together.

The Byrd-Brookings approach is to draw up blueprints in advance, with the object of getting specific legislation for each agency. Mr. Roosevelt lays emphasis on administrative efficiency; Mr. Byrd on economy.

The first Brookings report clearly shows the diverse trend, with 13 specific recommendations listed, providing chiefly for liquidation of RFC; for dissolving the Commodity Credit Corporation into the Farm Credit Administration, and for amalgamating the Housing Administration and the Home Loan Bank Board into a single unit which would also take over assets of both the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration.

The Byrd proposals were the first definite sign that Congress was catching its breath after its first stunned surprise over the Brownlow report. Two entirely divergent paths toward reorganization are now opened, and Washington asks which one will be followed.

**House Takes Matter Up**

The House today also took up reorganization, as it considered the proposal to set up a joint congressional committee to consider the proposed matter. It is already apparent that many congressmen are uncertain or reluctant over the sweeping Roosevelt-Brownlow committee proposals, particularly as they affect patronage elimination and elimination of government agencies, each of which has stanch defenders in Congress. But the weight of presidential prestige is almost compelling them to follow the committee's leadership and their ultimate course is still uncrystallized.

Other battle lines were forming today.

Civil service reform groups were coming to the aid of the program, insofar as it proposes establishing an all-inclusive career service on the European model.

**McCarl Sets Pace**

On the other hand, Former Comptroller General J. R. McCarl, who had 15 tempestuous years in the office which the President's committee would now abolish, has set forth his opposition to this phase of the program in a statement likely to serve as a text for other opponents.

The People's Lobby, which has a strong left slant, attacks the entire reorganization scheme as "futile fascsm," charging it is a move toward dictatorship.

Rep. James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Reorganization Committee, at Wednesday's conference of House leaders, declared the two goals of reorganization and economy incompatible at the present time.

"We cannot get reorganization and economy too," he said, "short of a constant investigation. We should have a standing committee, a committee which represents Congress and Congress alone. That is the only direct way we can curb government spending."

## McCarl Denounces Audit Plan as Blow At Congress' Rights

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—In a formal statement here yesterday, J. R. McCarl former Comptroller General, charged that the President's reorganization program, in so far as it concerned the independent accounting system, is a "smoke screen" to deprive Congress of means "to discharge its constitutional responsibilities to the Government."

At the same time, from a reliable source, it was indicated that Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, probably will be selected to head the new Cabinet post of Secretary of Social Welfare, if Congress creates it.

In his statement, Mr. McCarl, who was frequently at swords point with the Executive in his term of office, charged some of the proposed changes are "vastly more far-reaching" than appear on the surface. He declared "emasculation" of the accounting service would endanger the right of Congress to safeguard and prescribe the use of public monies. This right, he asserted, is a constitutional one, and would leave Congress "impotent," if removed.

"Then, too," he said, "when economy in government is so utterly essential, due to our public debt condition, any wisdom in striking down our money-saving agency is difficult to see."

He expressed the belief that the attack on the accounting system by the President's committee was necessary as part of the plan—"as so bold a proposal could hardly have been advanced behind a lesser smoke-screen."

**The McCarl Statement**

The text of Mr. McCarl's statement follows:

Some of the changes suggested by the President's committee are vastly more far-reaching than appears on the surface, and at least one goes to the very foundation of our plan of self-government.

For instance, its proposal to emasculate our independent accounting system so brings into question the authority of the Congress to effectively safeguard and prescribe the uses of public monies as to go far beyond any matter of reorganizing existing agencies.

It appears in effect a proposal to revamp the respective jurisdictions of two of the three coordinate branches of government with loss by the Congress of means whereby to discharge its constitutional responsibilities to the country.

**Based on Congress**

The independence of our accounting system is based upon the authority and responsibility of the Congress to safeguard and to prescribe the uses of the public monies. Such authority is essentially in the people's forum in any self-governing society—and is constitutionally vested in the Congress of the United States.

It would be little more than an idle gesture of the Congress to stipulate or limit by law the uses to which a particular appropriation might lawfully be employed and without means of exacting observance of such law by the spending agencies. The present law provides that means by imposing a duty upon the General Accounting Office, an agency independent of the spending branch, to see to it that such laws are observed. If the independent accounting system should be emasculated as proposed, the Congress would be without such means and would be impotent in these vital matters.

Then, too, when economy in government is so utterly essential, due to our public debt condition, any wisdom in striking down our one money-saving agency, is difficult to see.

But even if these vital matters were not involved, the proposal to give the Treasury Department such a stranglehold on all other departments and activities of the Government would seem woefully to unbalance the machinery of the executive branch.

The fact that the proposal is camouflaged by an attack upon the administration of the independent accounting system during the first 15 years of its existence must not be permitted to divert attention from the real vital issue involved.

**Attack Seems Necessary**

Such attack appears to have been necessary, as so bold a proposal could hardly have been advanced behind a lesser smoke screen. Fortunately the misleading and inaccurate statements appearing in the committee's report as basis for its recommendation are all susceptible of correction by public records.

Even if during those 15 years we were prevented from being 100 per cent perfect in exacting law observance in the uses of public moneys—and even if tender toes were necessarily trod upon in the effort—such considerations afford no reason whatsoever why so fine a system and one so essential to the success of our plan of self-government should be emasculated.

**Strengthened Not Cricified**

It should be strengthened, not crucified.

The fact that our one great offense was that of trying too hard to keep the spending agencies within the law is a criticism that should be heartened to that upstanding force that means the general accounting office.

I fear the President has been misled by his advisers and doubt that the Congress will give much consideration to any proposal involving a giving up of means adequate to discharge of its constitutional responsibilities.

The system—the independence of the accounting system from domination and control by the executive branch—is the vital thing. It would be a long step backward for the Congress to surrender its right to exact law observance in the uses of the public moneys.

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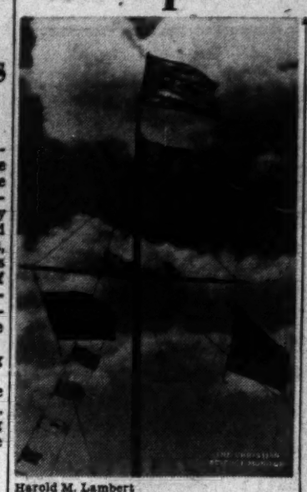
# Ship's Flags Tell Many a Story


Harold M. Lambert
Code Flags

## Radio Fails to Supplant International Code in Language of the Sea

## Know Blue Peter?

It's almost a "Believe it or Not," but there is a man whose boat is tied up in the East River, on the Manhattan side, who is definitely something new—or, at least, unexpected—under the sun.

It came about this way: Late afternoon of a cold, golden day in December, close to Christmas, when all the masts in sight on the waterfront had little Christmas trees tied to them.

A landlubber of the first water stood on the stringpiece where barges from the inland waterways are tied up, like serried ranks of motionless, fat, gray birds, for the winter. And a barge captain was pounding nails into a fresh tarpaper covering for his deckhouse, and the landlubber said, "Now, talking to you, I'll have a good chance to find out what the flags mean, up there on top of the Seamen's Church Institute Building."

**He Had No Use for 'Em**

And the barge captain, taking a little bunch of nails out of his mouth, gave a one-sided grin, and a pull at the visor of his cap, and said, cheerfully, "Not from me you won't, lady. Because I don't know what they mean. Don't have no occasion to use 'em."

It goes to show that there are differences in method, among the men whose lives are spent on boats, where one had supposed that men of the sea made one united fraternity, all having the same knowledge.

It was possible, at first, to think perhaps he was joking. But he said, "No, honest. I see 'em when I come in, but I don't pay 'em no mind, because they got nothin' to do with me." And he laughed again, not because he was embarrassed for not knowing, but for the look of astonishment on the inquirer's face.

**The Place to Find Out**

But in due course he had occasion to point out a lean-faced shingled building across the broad avenue, at the foot of the cavernous street which leads into the heart of New York's financial and business district. There, he said, would be found a representative of the Seamen's Union, and he would know all about such things. "Go up that stairway," he said, pointing a brown, gnarled finger at the slightly rickety outside staircase, "and in that door—not the first one—but the second; you'll find someone there who'll answer any questions ye've got."

Well, it turned out—and the information is put forward for the benefit of what must be the very considerable number of people who have looked at such flags, fluttering on some near or far water front, and wondered what they were saying—that the flags flying at the moment—there were three, an all-yellow rectangle; a rectangle, half yellow, half blue, with the yellow half next the hoist; and one long red triangular pennant with a white cross—meant the letters QKF and that, in signal code, means "Welcome."

**Not Supplanted by Radio**

There is a great deal of talk about the way in which radio has become the language spoken between vessels these days. And so it has become a language, but not the whole language. There is still plenty of flag talk, and some say that the men with the sea in their bones would never dream of slighting the flags for radio. Of course, there are situations in which flags can never be supplanted. But even where they can, there will always be seamen who find something in the flags beyond the mere International Code. . . .

One flag has a fascinating name.

Odie Monahan From Nesmith
A Liner Dresses Ship

The Blue Peter. At times it is a distress signal, but when a ship is in harbor and making ready to leave, and the Blue Peter is flown—it is the letter "P," a blue rectangle with a white rectangular center—it means, in the somewhat stilted, almost Edwardian phraseology, "All repair on board. I am about to sail." When set above the code flag "T," it means "want a pilot." The letter "T" is a red, white and blue rectangle, with the red on the hoist.

**Flags Tell a Story**

An outbound ship in foreign service carries three flags, her nation's flag, her house flag (as Cunard), the flag of the nation to which she is bound (as France), and a mail flag if she carires United States mails. Respectively, these are flown from the stern, or the gaff, the main masthead, the foremasthead and, if she carries a mail flag, the signal halyards. The mail flag is a blue rectangle with U. S. M. on it. Coming in from a foreign port, "Q," the yellow quarantine flag, is flown.

Coast Guard cutters meeting ships fly the Coast Guard ensign, which is of red and white vertical stripes, with a blue American eagle on a white field. The seal of the service is superimposed on the stripes, Carrying immigration officers, it flies also the immigration flag, which is a pennant, white background, blue border, with a Department of Labor seal in the center, the letters U. S. I. S., and swallow-tail in shape.

**Distress and Weather Signals**

A ship in distress either radios an SOS as a general call, or calls the Coast Guard by sending out the special radio call NC.

The storm warnings of the United States Weather Bureau are a language in themselves. These are flown at 380 stations along the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast and the Great Lakes.

A hurricane warning is two red flags with little black squares in the middle. Northeasterly storms are heralded by one red pennant flown over a red flag with a black square. Southeasterly, the same flags, only the flag is at the top, and the pennant underneath. The pennant is a triangle, and the flag is square.

Hoisting the ship's ensign upside down is the quickest means of telling a passing vessel that there is an emergency. It means the trouble is serious and help is needed.

**Read by Positions**

The man in the singled house, which looks a little like a cottage in some upper Massachusetts hamlet, said that you got used to the flags not only by color, but by their places. The early sailing ships used to consider the head of the mainmast the important place for flying marine signals. On great modern ocean liners, there is usually a special halyard and flags are run up from the bridge.

"Guess that's about all I can tell you," said the man, who seemed to be a kind of walking delegate, dressed in decent black, but somehow, seeming a salty man, used to balancing his body against a blow along a deck.

"Why didn't the barge man, tied up over there, know?" it seemed a reasonable question.

"Ho! He was foolin' you," said the man. "Barge men know all about everything. Maybe he was just bein' modest."

# Paris and Berlin Move to Resume Economic Parley

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Jan. 14—Unconditional opening of far-reaching economic negotiations with Germany is now expected.

Instead of insisting on attaching political conditions to France's offer of economic aid to Germany, Premier Léon Blum is said in usually well-informed French circles to have decided to seek an economic and financial accord first and to leave discussion of the political issues to be taken up afterward in the improved atmosphere which would result from such an entente.

**Seek Workable Basis**

Careful investigation in French circles close to the Premier indicate that behind the many contradictory rumors now circulating about the Franco-German negotiations is the primary fact that Premier Blum's Government is making a very real effort to find a workable basis for a mutually satisfactory agreement.

So far, the conversations have not gone much beyond the stage of this search for a suitable basis upon which the further negotiations may continue.

**Hitler's Stand**

André François-Poncet, Ambassador to Berlin, is understood to have brought back from Berlin, along with the confirmation of Reichsführer Hitler's desire for an understanding of the Führer's refusal to consider any conditional negotiations which would be an obvious blow at Germany's independence and prestige. Accordingly, the attempt is now being made to arrange for the economic negotiations accompanied only by the tacit but firm assurances that they will be followed by an arms limitation pact and possibly by other security guarantees.

**Why Schacht Delays**

This explains the postponement of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's visit to Paris, for both the French and German Governments feel that nothing is to be gained by hasty economic talks until a discreet and informal "gentleman's agreement" as to the outstanding political questions has been reached.

The problem of prohibiting "volunteers" for Spain continues to be the primary obstacle which must be surmounted before any considerable improvement in Franco-German relations can be attempted.

**Ban on 'Volunteers'**

The French Cabinet today presents in the Chamber of Deputies a bill granting the Government special powers to take by decree—and only after the other governments concerned have agreed to do the same—the necessary steps to ban all further sending of French "volunteers" to Spain.

The bill also envisages certain measures of international control.

## Kansas Crops Eroding

C. O. Grandfield, Kansas state agronomist, says poor cropping systems—permitting erosion—is depleting land fertility rapidly in the State.

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# Americans Cling to Madrid Despite U. S. Warning to Leave

MADRID, Jan. 14 (AP)—Americans staying at the United States Embassy building yesterday turned down the State Department's suggestion that they leave Madrid.

Despite a warning from Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary of the Embassy, who is now at Valencia, that the building might be closed, 34 United States citizens living there clung to their temporary residence.

Sixty-eight other United States citizens were in the city. They included wives of Spanish husbands, Puerto Ricans and Filipinos. Eight of the Americans at the Embassy are newspaper men.

The Spanish civilian population was evacuating the city at the rate of 8000 daily, in compliance with the defense junta's order. The refugees are being taken to at least temporary havens to the east and south.

The Government claimed success against the fascists near Majadahonda, northwest of Madrid, but admitted that the insurgents held control of Las Rozas, El Plantio and Aravaca, around the highway to El Escorial, socialist-held town some 30 miles northwest of Madrid.

## French Government Seeks Power to Halt 'Volunteers' in Spain

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—France decided today to ask for legal power to stop volunteer Spanish enlistments and agreed to meet Germany half-way on the issue of economic-political friendship.

The Government, after a ministerial council, let it be known it will submit a bill to Parliament to obtain the power it needs to halt the trickle of French enlistments with the Spanish Government.

This power, however, would be used only in collaboration with other interested countries, and would be dependent upon similar action by Berlin, Rome, London and Moscow, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos told the ministers.

An official announcement said the "Moroccan incident," involving reports of a German incursion in Spanish North Africa had been closed by a Franco-German exchange of assurances.

## Government Summons Acosta and Berry

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Bert Acosta and Gordon Berry, ace American aviators, who fought for the Spanish Government forces in the civil war, today were served with subpoenaes to appear before the Federal Grand Jury when they returned aboard the French liner Paris.

Federal agents boarded the ship at Quarantine and served the subpoenaes, which required immediate appearance. They went directly to the Federal Building from the pier.

## Australia Sees Swing From Farm to Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queens. — In an address at the silver jubilee dinner of the Queensland Chamber of Manufacturers, the secretary of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia, Mr. L. Withal, said that during the last 15 years Australia had been gradually changing from an essentially primary producing country to one having a big industrial background.

There are, he said, an amazing and expanding number of plants supporting hundreds of thousands of highly industralised people. Actually Australia had made enormous progress in this direction. Already the secondary industries of the country had contributed more than half of the national income.

## Carols Written by Blind

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Six new English carols have been heard for the first time this Christmas. Words and music were written by blind people in a competition organized by the National Institute for the Blind.

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# The Home Forum



## Spanish Finca

THE house stood half-way between a Spanish hill village and the sea. To reach it from the village meant taking a track down from the road and following this path between olives and dry, white rocks till one saw, quite suddenly through an iron gate, the long vine avenue leading to the *finca*, the almond orchard where thick, long grasses grew, the face of the building—flushed with its red earth—and the tremendous palm that stood against and above it like a gigantic shaving brush.

To English ears the Spanish word *finca* is a good way of describing a Spanish farm; for it gives an impression of that continuous "tink, tink, tink" that the water drops make falling from the well bucket in the courtyard into the cold darkness below. And here, as on other farms all over the country, this pleasant noise was the most insistent. The well stood on a square paved platform, its hoop was of twisted iron. The bucket, when taken out for the night, stood in a stone groove on the ledge. And the thin, sad tune of the drops was woven into the lives of the farmer and his wife and their many grandchildren, like a crystal stitching.

THE BACK OF the farmhouse had no windows, so that it was only by walking round there that one came upon the narrow, walled lane that dropped right into the bay below. Wild plants grew on the wall, thick and bright colored and quick-dying, scenting the sudden twilights and glistening in the first dews. By walking down half the steps of the lane, or by climbing onto the wall, the beach became visible, with its cobwebby network of fishing-nets, its tiny stone boathouses, its pink, blue and yellow pebbles showing as clearly under the sea as on the sand itself. To the left, twenty miles away, a shadowy outthrust of the mountainous coast seemed like a model of a hook-nosed face. Nearer were the mottled carrob trees on the yellow slopes, nearer still a pinewood with red trunks and floor of needles, and nearer still the terrace where the goats were tethered.

They knew the meaning of work at the *finca*. The farmer himself was seventy; but he rose at four every morning, taking with him onto the few acres of land that he cultivated, a slab of bread and some paprika sausage. On the land he would work all the morning; here he would eat his lunch, then work again in the afternoon. Two crops of wheat he nurtured, the first for the animals, the second for his purse. Every day at four o'clock, he would return to the house and see to the feeding of his livestock. Only in summer would he come earlier, for the siesta.

HIS WIFE KEPT the house, cooked for ten people and tended the vegetables and the almond orchard. She was old-fashioned and scorned the new stuffs people brought in from the towns. All the clothes worn at the farm were home-woven clothes. The old lady sat in the doorway of the big stone entrance, tapping at the spinning-wheel as in an ancient picture. Her children had grown up, married and gone, with their husbands and wives, to France, where money was to be made. But the grandchildren, as they arrived, were sent back home to be reared. So that there was laughter all day long around the farm, and the shelf above the charcoal oven in the kitchen could not have held one more wooden eating-bowl.

In the autumn, when the trees on the village road edges were beginning to turn to rust, came the olive harvest. These were hot, still days of unceasing labor. The farmer had three olive terraces; he with his wife and his one assistant could clear the trees of their bluish berries in two days, or a trifle under. They would set out at sunrise with their osier baskets, set up their ladders and thread the olives mechanically from their branches. Sometimes, after eating their lunch, they would fall asleep for a quarter of an hour in the shade; but then it would be work again till sunset. And, when the picking was over, the farmer would take all his olives into the village on his rush-sided cart, with the white cotton hoop over it, and sell them to a man who made all his money out of olives; he had a factory that turned out oil and charcoal fuel so quickly that the farmer could not even bring himself to think about it.

AND, AS HE came back with an empty cart and a full pocket, he would see, just above his farmhouse, the old stone and wood olive press that his father had used and his grandfather. It was stained still, and smelled slightly sickly, as it had done in the old days. One could see, too, the path made by the mule as it walked round the press, and round—and round—

Well, this much was changed. But there was still a good deal that was not changed. Children's cries about the house, and the palm like a shaving brush, and the farmer's wife spinning, as in an old picture, at the *finca* door.

H. W.

## Bee Pastures Of California

WHEN California was wild, it was one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length, north and south, and all the way across from the snowy Sierra to the ocean.

Wherever a bee might fly within the bounds of this virgin wilderness—through the redwood forests, along the banks of the rivers, along the bluffs and headlands fronting the sea, over valley and plain, park and grove, and deep, leafy glen, or far up the piny slopes of the mountains—throughout every belt and section of climate up to the timber-line, bee-flowers bloomed in lavish abundance. Here they grew more or less apart in special sheets and patches of no great size, there in broad, flowing folds hundreds of miles in length—zones of polleny forests, zones of flowery chaparral, stream-tangles of rubus and wild rose, sheets of golden compositae, beds of violets, beds of mint, beds of bryanthus and clover, and so on, certain species blooming somewhere all the year round.

But of late years plows and sheep have made sad havoc in these glorious pastures, destroying tens of thousands of the flowery acres like a fire, and banishing many species of the best honey-plants to rocky cliffs and fence-corners, while, on the other hand, cultivation thus far has given no adequate compensation, at least in kind; only acres of alfalfa for miles of the richest wild pasture, ornamental roses and honeysuckles around cottage doors for cascades of wild roses in the dells, and small, square orchards and orange-groves for broad mountain-belts of chaparral. . . .

When I first saw this central garden, the most extensive and regular of all the bee-pastures of the State, it seemed all one sheet of plant gold, hazy and vanishing in the distance, distinct as a new map along the foot-hills at my feet.

Descending the eastern slopes of the Coast Range, through beds of gilias and lupines, and around many a breezy hillock and bush-crowned headland, I at length waded out into the midst of it. All the ground was covered, not with grass and green leaves, but with radiant corollas, about ankle-deep next the foot-hills, knee-deep or more five or six miles out. Here were bahia, madia, madaria, burrielia, chrysopsis, corethrogyne, grindelia, etc., growing in close social congregations of various shades of yellow, blending finely with the purples of clarkia, orthocarpus, and oenothera, whose delicate petals were drinking the vital sunbeams without giving back any sparkling glow.

Because so long a period of extreme drought succeeds the rainy season, most of the vegetation is composed of annuals, which spring up simultaneously, and bloom together at about the same height above the ground, the general surface being but slightly ruffled by the taller phacelias, pentstemons, and groups of *Salvia carduacea*, the king of the mints.

Sauntering in any direction, hundreds of these happy sun-plants brushed against my feet at every step, and closed over them as if I were wading in liquid gold. The air was sweet with fragrance, the larks sang their blessed songs, rising on the wing as I advanced, then sinking out of sight in the polleny sod, while myriads of wild bees stirred the lower air with their monotonous hum—monotonous, yet forever fresh and sweet as every-day sunshine. Hares and spermophiles showed themselves in considerable numbers in shallow places, and small bands of antelopes were almost constantly in sight, gazing curiously from some slight elevation, and then bounding swiftly away with unrivaled grace of motion. Yet I could discover no crushed flowers to mark their track, nor, indeed, any destructive action of any wild foot or tooth whatever.

The great yellow days circled by uncounted, while I drifted toward the north, observing the countless forms of life thronging about me, lying down almost anywhere upon the approach of night. And what glorious botanical beds I had! Oftentimes on awaking I would find several new species leaning over me and looking me full in the face, so that my studies would begin before rising.—JOHN MUIR, in "The Mountains of California." (New York: Century.)

## His Own Good Nature

WHEN I look into the frame and constitution of my own mind, there is no part of it which I observe with greater satisfaction, than that tenderness and concern which it bears for the good and happiness of mankind. My own circumstances are indeed so narrow and scanty, that I should taste but very little pleasure, could I receive it only from those enjoyments which are in my own possession; but by this great tincture of humanity, which I find in all my thoughts and reflections, I am happier than any single person can be, with all the wealth, strength, beauty, and success, that can be conferred upon a mortal, if he only relishes such a proportion of these blessings as is vested in himself, and is his own private property. By this means, every man that does himself any real service, does me a kindness. I come in for my share in all the good that happens to a man of merit and virtue, and partake of many gifts of fortune and power that I was never born to. There is nothing in particular in which I so much rejoice, as the deliverance of good and generous spirits out of dangers, difficulties, and distresses. . . . When I see the life of a great man, who has deserved well of his country, after having struggled through all the oppositions of prejudice and envy, breaking out with lustre, and shining forth in all the splendor of success, I close my book, and am a happy man for a whole evening.—JOSEPH ADDISON, in "The Tatler."

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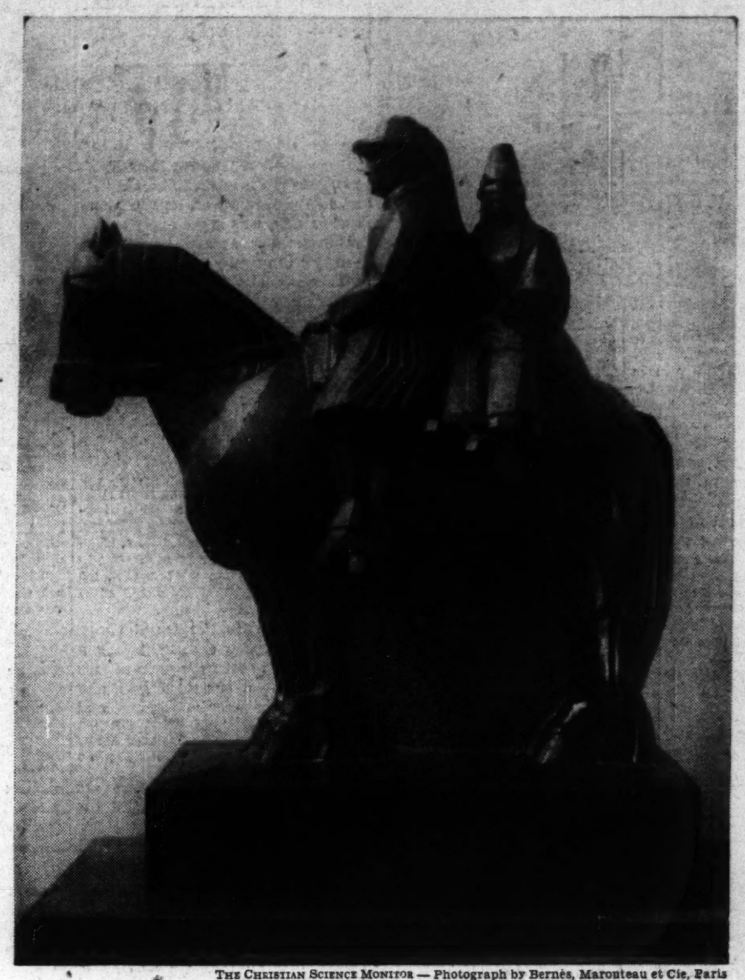

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Bernès, Marouteau et Cie, Paris

MARIÉS BRETONS A CHEVAL: *A Sculpture in Granite by E. J. Bachelet*

THE tradition of the great artists of Lorraine is carried on by Emile Bachelet, born in Nancy in 1892. His work embodies its qualities and the artist owes in a great measure his artistic formation to the atmosphere which the School of Fine Arts of Nancy, at that time at its zenith, had created in Lorraine. It stimulated the spirit of research in this sculptor's art which has always guided him and continues to guide him.

In his search for an interpretation of human life which would be distinctly decorative and more exactly expressive, the artist was attracted toward symbolism, but he never forgot the teachings of his school: "The construction must conform to the subject matter and to the material, and the execution must be as simple, as logical as possible." He, therefore, treats each subject according to the style which suits it best and the material in which he works, with the determination not to be a slave of one special manner of working. His Venus, carved in the tusk of an elephant, illustrates in a striking way his talent for conforming his subject to the strictest discipline. This masterpiece, a revelation to ivory workers, was bought by the city of Paris for the Galliéra Museum.

The work of Emile Bachelet has much diversity. He does not specialize. His monuments in several cities in France, which first made him well known in the art world, revealed his remarkable architectural qualities; his bas-relief at the Colonial Exhibition at Paris in 1931 was another triumph. M. Albert Lebrun, the President of the French Republic, has chosen this Lorraine sculptor to make his official bust. Various faïence and porcelain manufactories have asked him for a series of small subjects, miniature figures of animals and birds, others representing the life of the different provinces, such as the "Fisherman" and this Breton bridal couple on horseback which in gray granite is in the Luxembourg Museum of Paris. To his works, both large and small, Emile Bachelet succeeds in giving plasticity at the same time as power and eloquence.

For Bachelet, beauty is everywhere and "nothing is more insipid," he says, "than uniformity." He follows an infallible inner voice which reveals to him a vision which does not deceive, but gives to his work a deep sincerity and sensibility. With this, he has an unquestionable creative zeal, a tenaciousness of purpose and a capacity for unceasing work, all of which characterize his native province.

## Sahara Village

YOU see the oasis in the distance as you ride across the sands, so vivid a ribbon of green contrasted with the sun-drenched white of the desert that at first you conclude it is only another mirage, like the dozens you have seen as you have crossed the Sahara from one oasis-village to another.

On every hand is the limitless undulating white of the sands, the blazing sun reflected from them in blinding brilliance. The desert is strikingly like the sea. It rises here and there into little dunes and hillocks that are like the short choppy waves of the English Channel. Elsewhere there are long even ridges, like the sweeping combers of the Atlantic. But always it undulates. It is never quite flat for any distance, because the winds and the sand-storms of centuries have harried it and furrowed it and dug deep into its glittering particles, cutting pits and heaping up dunes and shaping queer forms that in the distance, as evening falls, look like the ruins of cities occupied here by races before the era of recorded history.

In the midst of all this lies the Sahara village. It is hidden by the palms until we are close by, by the beautiful date palms that mean the presence of water, blessed boon of the far-reaching sands, that give of their sweet shade and of their tender and nutritious fruit that men may be sustained in the desert. They thrive here in this particular spot and nowhere else in all the surrounding waste as far as the vision extends, because here the water that is within the earth comes close to the surface, maybe to within a few yards. Why that should be no man can say, but it is the explanation of the Saharan oases.

A terrific clamor arises as we come upon the village. The dogs of the desert nomads, camped with their black tents just outside the oasis, join in a high-pitched concert that is half welcome and half defiance. The children, always gayly-clad and jingling with silver ornaments on their wrists and ankles, rush forth in amazing hordes to meet us. Their vivid-hued raiment gives them the appearance of flowers blossoming in a huge garden. And they are. They are the little flowers of the desert, of the Garden of Allah.

Within the great cluster of palms, thousands of them, is the village, its houses almost entirely of sun-baked clay. They are mostly windowless, dark and cool within against the heat of the Saharan day. The minaret of the mosque, only white structure in the village, rises in the middle; and, as the sun touches the horizon and a kind of purple haze spreads itself like a gently-laid gauze wrapping over the sands, the muezzin begins the evening call to prayer, "Allah, il Allah!"

There is scarce any twilight in the desert. Night comes quickly upon the village and, as darkness falls, you can see the dim shadows of the camels, kneeling in a circle and contentedly munching their evening hay, about the little campfires. Their owners squat in other circles near by, their white-clad forms sharply outlined against the desert night, their voices in amiable gossip at the end of the long day a low and pleasant monotone which alone breaks the silence of advancing night in the Sahara village.

M. T. G.

## *Old Gardens*

I like new things, but gardens must be old,
With ancient trees that make a roof of shade,
Long-planted bushes coining summer gold,
And flower-feet that stray where paths are laid.

I like new things,—all but the panoply
Of ancient flower-worlds against the blue,
Where seed and tree were making it for me
A hundred years before I ever knew.

I'd have it set so far from paving-stones
Echoes would sound with a leaf fluttering;
And I should only count the days by tones,
The reddening fall, the snow, the green of spring.

ELIZABETH MOORE

## Uppehållen och till nytta

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DET är otänkbart, att en oändligt god skapare skulle skapa någonting, som icke vore till nytta, eller något som Han icke ständigt och villigt skulle uppehålla eller vidmakthålla. Eftersom vi äro medvetna om att vi leva, må vi väl fråga oss själva: Varför vidmakthålles jag? Vad är det som uppehåller mig? Till vad nytta är jag? Dessa frågor kunna vara mycket förbryllande för den oupplysta tanke, som räknar endast med en begränsad, självisk och flyktig uppfattning av tillvaron. Men om vi ställa dessa frågor, sedan ljuset från Kristen Vetenskap börjat dagas för tanken, öppnar sig en omätligt stor skattkammare av skäl för en evig tillvaro, och denna välsignelserika tankeverksamhet övergår i ett tillstånd av ständig tacksamhet, lovprisande och förnöjsamhet hos den människa, vars sinne är öppet för det andliga.

Att Gud skapat människan är ett faktum, som allmänt antages av de dödliga, men hur Han skapat henne är en omtvistad fråga. Den människa, om vilken psalmisten sjöng i lovsång till Gud (Ps. 8:7): "Du satte honom till herre över dina händers verk; allt lade du under hans fötter", var icke en materiell varelse, men i stället den exakta avbilden av Själ, utan brist eller oförmåga. Om vi tro och vidhålla, att vi äro materiella, finnas följaktligen inga vetenskapliga eller rimliga skäl varför vi skulle hållas vid liv. A andra sidan, om vi se, att vårt jag i verkligheten är andligt och fullkomligt, emedan det utgått från den ållsmäktige, gode skaparen, Ande, kunna vi urskilja oräkneliga skäl för vårt andliga bevarande och finna fakta och lagar för vårt eviga vara.

Mary Baker Eddy säger på sid. 70 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Det gudomliga Sinnet vidmakthåller alla identiteter, från ett grässtrå till en stjärna, tydligt framträdande och eviga." Varför vidmakthåller Gudomen alla identiteter? Det kan icke vara av något annat skäl än att de alla och envar äro nyttiga och nödvändiga. Dette måste alltså vara den grundläggande orsaken till den gudomliga omsorgen och människans odödlighet. Människan är oumbärlig, emedan hon är den allnärvarande Andens avbild, och emedan hon är det medvetna, individuella uttrycket för evigt Liv; och utan människan skulle det allnärvarande Sinnet icke fullt komma till uttryck. Sålunda kunna vi börja skönja den väsentliga, sanna naturen av människans vara och börja betrakta vårt jag från en andlig ståndpunkt.

Eftersom Gud är oändligt Sinne, är materialiteten med all sin disharmoni en produkt av det dödliga eller köttsliga sinnet—ett antagande—ty materien har ingen verklig intelligens eller substans. I Kristen Vetenskap bevisas de fysiska sinnena vara opålitliga vittnen, och den andliga förnimmelsen går före och bär fullgott vittne om det som är evigt och verkligt.

När vi sålunda hava lösgjort vårt begrepp om människan från materien och förbundit det med Sanning och Kärlek, äro vi i stånd att höja vår gagnelighet i det godas tjänst och i all rätt strävan. Eftersom vårt verkliga jag vidmakthålles av den oövervinneliga Sanningen, finnes intet som med framgång kan motverka våra av Gud styrda bemödanden att utföra allt som är nödvändigt och till välsignelse. Mesmerism, ärftlighet och vidskepelse äro mänskliga föreställningar, helt och hållet maktlösa och ur stånd att inverka på vår rätta verksamhet. När Kristen Vetenskap, Guds lag, förstås och efterleves, gör den deras anspråk om intet. Det finnes i verkligheten intet ont, som kan underminera grundvalen för vårt verkliga vara eller som kan förvränga eller hindra våra mänskliga möjligheter att vara till gagn. Det onda är intet, emedan det goda är oändligt.

Stundom tro vi, att vi skulle kunna vara till större gagn, om vi blott hade mer pengar, flera vänner eller möjligheter. Men de verkliga källor, ur vilka vi kunna ösa, äro outtömliga, ty vad vi verkligen behöva är idéer, tillika med förmågan och villigheten att göra dem fruktbärande. Vi behöva vända oss till det oändliga Sinnet för att möjligheterna till konstruktivt tjänande må uppenbaras för oss, ty från Sinne hämta vi intelligens och kraft, varmed vi kunna utföra alla värdiga uppgifter. Materiella medel varken berika, upplysa eller stärka oss, men andliga idéer äro ofelbara, odödliga, oföränderliga och utrusta oss med intelligens och makt. Vår nuvarande förmåga att vara till gagn växer genom att vi förverkliga och spontant giva uttryck åt de egenskaper, som vi förstå att den verkliga människan ständigt erhåller från den skapande Principen. Barmhärtighet, glädje, rättvisa, godhet och liknande egenskaper förljuva det mänskliga arbetet, liva vår förmåga och skärpa vår blick, sprida glädje till vår omgivning och tillförsäkra oss frid och framgång.

En medveten förståelse av att vår himmelske Fader innesluter Sin skapelse, vari människan inbegripes, i Sin ömma omsorg, minskar vår oro och felaktiga ambition och förhjälper oss till en lugn förtröstan på gudomlig ledning, och detta i sin tur ökar vår förmåga att fullfölja syften, som äro universellt gagneliga. I den mån vi tänka och handla under gudomlig ledning, komma våra tillgångar och våra medel till uppehälle att vara mindre beroende av mänsklig kontroll, och vi finna, att Kristus, Sanningen, fyller våra mänskliga behov, tills vi vuxit ifrån dem. Genom att sålunda bryta suggestionerna om mänsklig begränsning, finna vi, att, såsom Mrs. Eddy säger (*ibid.*, sid. 514): "Alla Guds skapade varelser, som röra sig i Vetenskapens harmoni, äro oskadliga, nyttiga och oförstörbara."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Maintenance and Usefulness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT IS inconceivable that an infinitely good creator would create anything useless, or anything that He would not consistently and willingly maintain. Then, inasmuch as we are consciously alive, we may well ask ourselves: Why am I being maintained? What maintains me? Of what use am I? These questions may be very confusing to the unenlightened thought which reckons only with a limited, selfish, ephemeral sense of existence. But to ask these questions, as the light of Christian Science begins to dawn upon thought, opens up a vast treasure house of reasons for an eternal existence, and this benign mental activity settles into a state of constant gratitude, praise, and contentment on the part of the spiritually-minded individual.

That God has created man is a fact quite generally accepted by mortals, but how He has created man is a point of dispute. The man of whom the Psalmist sang, in praise to God (Psalms 8:6), "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet," was not a material being, but the exact image of Soul, without defect or inability. Accordingly, if we believe and insist that we are material, there are no scientific or accountable reasons why we should be sustained. On the other hand, if we discern that, in reality, our selfhood is spiritual and perfect, because evolved by the omnipotent, good creator, Spirit, we may then discern innumerable reasons for our spiritual preservation, and find the facts and laws of our eternal being.

Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 70), "The divine Mind maintains all identities, from a blade of grass to a star, as distinct and eternal." Why does Deity maintain all identities? It could be for no other reason than that each is useful and necessary. This, then, must be the fundamental basis for divine provision and man's immortality. Man is necessary because of his likeness to ever-present Spirit, because he is the conscious individual expression of eternal Life; and without him ever-present Mind would not be fully expressed. Thus we may begin to see the essential, true nature of man's being, and begin to reckon our selfhood from a spiritual standpoint.

Since God is infinite Mind, materiality with all its discord is a product of the carnal or mortal mind—a supposition—for matter has no real intelligence or substance. In Christian Science, the physical senses are proved unreliable witnesses, and spiritual sense takes precedence and bears adequate witness to that which is eternal and real.

When we have thus dissociated our concept of man from matter, and associated it with Truth and Love, we are in a position to promote our usefulness in goodness and all right endeavors. Since our real selfhood is maintained by invincible Truth, there is nothing that can successfully oppose our God-directed efforts to accomplish everything needful and beneficial. Mesmerism, heredity, and superstition are human beliefs, wholly impotent, and incapable of affecting our righteous activity. Christian Science, the law of God, understood and lived, renders their claims powerless. There is in reality no evil to undermine the foundations of our real being, or to pervert or prevent our human usefulness. Evil is nothing because good is infinite.

Sometimes we believe that we could be more useful if we only had more money, friends, or opportunities. But the real resources from which we may draw are unlimited; for what we really need are ideas, together with the ability and willingness to carry them into effect. We need to look to infinite Mind to unfold opportunities for constructive service, for from Mind we derive intelligence and power with which to perform all worthy tasks. Material means do not enrich, enlighten, or empower us, but spiritual ideas are unerring, immortal, immutable, and equip us with intelligence and power. Our present usefulness is enhanced by the realization and spontaneous outpouring of the qualities which we understand the real man continuously derives from creative Principle. Mercy, joy, justice, goodness, and like qualities sweeten human toil, quicken our capacities and vision, bring joy to those around us, and ensure our own peace and success.

A conscious realization that our heavenly Father enfolds His creation, including man, in tender care, lessens our anxiety and false ambitions, tends to induce a contented trust in divine guidance; and this, in turn, increases our ability to accomplish ends which are universally beneficial. As we think and act under divine direction, our provision and means of maintenance are less under human control, and we find that Christ, Truth, provides human necessaries until we outgrow them. By thus breaking the suggestions of human limitation we find, as Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 514), "All of God's creatures, moving in the harmony of Science, are harmless, useful, indestructible."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

## *North Wind and First Snow*

UP HILL, down hill,
White flocks together
Crowd the narrow trails which lead
Backward to fair weather.

Up hill, down hill,
To a secret tune
A ragged shepherd pipes them
Homeward to the moon.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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# Watt Strikes Blow at State Security Law

## Member of Board Calls State Administration Colossal Absurdity

## High Costs Cited

### Finds Act Almost Requires One Bookkeeper for Every Beneficiary

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 14—State administration of unemployment was characterized a "colossal absurdity" here today by Robert J. Watt, member of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission. He was addressing students at Massachusetts State College.

Although more widely known as secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Mr. Watt was attacking the present unemployment insurance setup as a commission member. This was evident when he said:

**Colossal Absurdity**

"As one of the three members of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission who draw $6000 apiece for administering the state law, I very deliberately declare my honest opinion that state administration of unemployment insurance is a colossal absurdity.

"It is a monument of waste, of conflicting jurisdictions, of inefficient operation. The only way it can approach common sense is by having 49 carbon copies of a single national system—operating with a central clearing house—and even that will cost several times as much as it would cost to have a single law with a single national administration operating through regional and district offices."

Mr. Watt was presented to the students by Hugh P. Baker, president of the institution. Mr. Baker, under fire of Gov. Charles F. Hurley yesterday for certain phases of his administration, was roundly applauded by the faculty and students as a sign of their confidence in him. Mr. Watt then prefaced his remarks with a brief tribute to Mr. Baker as one "concerned with putting into effect a living philosophy in step with our times."

**Bookkeeping Costs**

Mr. Watt, in his characteristically outspoken manner, particularly attacked the bookkeeping costs of the present administration of the law.

"I am disgusted," he said, "with the red tape of bookkeeping which now is so woven into the fabric of our system that the essential purpose is sometimes forgotten. I have no patience with any insurance system which spends three quarters of its energy in finding ways to limit its own usefulness. Any grammar school boy can realize that we wrote a law which is so topheavy with bookkeeping that it would almost require one clerk for every beneficiary.

**Leaks Preferred**

"If we have to waste money, I prefer to have it leak out to unemployed men and women rather than to maintain any army of bookkeepers. If the original law were to be kept, it must cost some employers as much for extra bookkeepers as it does for actual contributions.

"I do not propose to cure unemployment by hiring all the unemployed to keep books for the Unemployment Compensation Commission."

Mr. Watt made several definite proposals concerning the system. He desires that unemployment insurance should be provided for all workers in industry. The Massachusetts law covers those working where eight or more are employed.

**On First $3000**

He wants tax and benefits provided on the first $3000 of annual earnings instead of being limited to people getting $50 per week or less.

He proposed exemption from unemployment compensation to those persons over 65 years. These persons should receive pensions, he said. He also proposed a waiting period

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Occasional rain and moderately warm tonight and early Friday, becoming much colder during Friday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly above 40 degrees; below freezing early Saturday morning; moderate southerly winds shifting to west and northwest.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Rain tonight and Friday, possibly changing to snow Friday; warmer in the extreme south portion tonight; much colder Friday and Friday night.

**Massachusetts:** Rain tonight and Friday, probably changing to snow in west portions Friday; warmer tonight; much colder Friday afternoon and night.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; much colder Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh to strong south and southwest winds, shifting to northwest or north Friday and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 43 | 35 | Minneapolis | 14 | 14 |
| Bermuda | 68 | 64 | New Orleans | 70 | 68 |
| Chicago | 28 | 26 | New York | 48 | 42 |
| Denver | 22 | 22 | Norfolk | 53 | 48 |
| Helena | -12 | -12 | Philadelphia | 46 | 40 |
| Jacksonville | 64 | 62 | St. Louis | 40 | 46 |
| Kansas City | 28 | 28 | San Francisco | 46 | 44 |
| Los Angeles | 44 | 44 | Washington | 48 | 48 |
| Miami | 74 | 74 | | | |

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 14.
B—Minimum, Jan. 13.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 12:06 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Friday, 1:37 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

# Milk Strike Is Moving Into the Northern Areas

**Boston News Today**

## Milk Activities Shift Northward

Action in the New England milk strike shifted today from the Boston market district to northern Vermont and New Hampshire where farmers intensified their efforts to obtain control over dealer-run country distributing plants.

At North Haverhill, N. H., nine milk producers, who claimed to represent 150 other farmers of northern New Hampshire, opened a hunt today for a site upon which to build their own country plant in order to avoid further disputes with Boston dealers.

This action was made necessary, it was reported by a committee appointed to represent the insurgent farmers, because of the flat refusal of large Boston distributors to sell their country plants to farmers. The H. P. Hood and Sons Company, against which the farmers of the New England Milk Producers Association have been striking, while in sympathy with the farm co-operative movement declared itself as entirely out of sympathy with the efforts of farmers to control the country plant division of the distributing business.

Previously, farmers of the North Haverhill district had brought their milk to the distributing plant of the Hood company, where their milk goes through the processes of pasteurization, bottling and freight routing.

Just across the border in Vermont, scores of farmers testified in the county court that the Hood company, through its agents, had urged them to cancel their membership in the N. E. M. P. A. on the argument that they could make $240 more a year by doing business with Hood.

The farmers made their accusations at a hearing on injunction proceedings brought by the N. E. M. P. A. to restrain Hood from interfering with contracts made between the farm co-operative and its members. Hood officials, on the other hand, attempted to show that a majority of the farmers held no documentary contracts with the N. E. M. P. A. and were free agents to deal with whomsoever they pleased.

## Newton Success Pleases Boston

Boston's 1937 Community Fund Campaign directors, as they make final preparations for the opening of their own drive, found encouragement today in the success of the Newton community chest campaign. The objective there was $188,457 and today it was reported that $193,000 had already been collected and more is on the way.

According to the Newton chest committee this is the first time that the objective has been reached and passed in that city. The total of 13,900 pledges, also, is the highest ever reached—passing the 1935 mark by 3400.

"This great victory for the 1936 campaign," says the committee," is very gratifying. We have demonstrated clearly that the community chest is the proper procedure for collecting money for our social service work."

Robert Cutler, general chairman of greater Boston's 1937 Community Fund Campaign, on hearing of the success of the Newton drive, remarked:

"The splendid achievement of Newton in its local community chest campaign is an inspiring example of what can be done by careful planning and intensive work. . . . The Newton victory offers great encouragement to the thousands of volunteers already enrolled and at work in greater Boston's Community Fund Campaign."

The goal of the Boston campaign is $4,1000,000. The duration of the drive is from Jan. 25 to Feb. 9.

## Lewis to Lead CIO Drive in N. E.

John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Homer Martin, leader of the Detroit automobile strike, will personally lead the first intensive drive to establish the C. I. O. in New England, it was here announced today.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Martin will be the chief speakers at a mass meeting of industrial workers in the Boston Arena, the first week in February, Joseph A. Salerno, local C. I. O. official, announced.

At a meeting of the executive council yesterday afternoon, it was voted to establish permanent headquarters of the New England branch of the C. I. O. at 864 Washington Street, in the offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

## Ski Moratorium Again Announced

With the temperature balanced around 50 degrees at noon, mild weather which began two days before Christmas continued in Boston. By the records of G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist, the daily average is now 10 degrees above normal, which at this time of the year is 28 degrees.

In the range from Dec. 23 to date, only one day, Dec. 29, went below normal, by two degrees, and on Jan. 99 the thermometer registered 64 degrees, or four degrees above the average for that date and 26 above normal.

For the fifth successive week, the Boston and Maine Railroad has canceled its week-end snow train. Snow, for those who are scanning weather news for winter sports prospects, again is missing from the local forecast. This reports "occasional rains and moderately warm tonight and early Friday, becoming much colder during Friday."

## Liquor Increases Cases in Court

Liquor was largely responsible for an increase of 2180 cases brought into the Boston Municipal Criminal Court last year over the number in 1935, according to William Collins, clerk of the court, today. Arrests for drunkenness rose from 18,052 to 19,925 or an increase of 1873.

On the highways, drunken driving was responsible for 168 arrests or 25 more than in the previous year. Automobile violations, exclusive of traffic regulations, brought 1636 persons into court as compared with 1313 for the previous year.

Traffic violators numbered 4993 or three less than 1935. Crimes of violence showed a general trend downward with murders dropping from nine in 1935 to three in 1936. Outside of liquor offenses, the chief increase was laid to so-called statutory infractions including vagrancy and idleness.

## New Haven Plans Inaugural Train

In expectance of a tremendous throng of visitors to the inauguration of President Roosevelt on Jan. 20, the New Haven railroad today announced an inaugural excursion train for those whose budget of time and money is limited.

A coach train, this inaugural special will leave South Station on Jan. 19 at 8:40 p. m., arriving in Washington early on the day of inauguration. Excursionists will have plenty of time to witness the inauguration and surrounding events and do some sightseeing. The train will leave Union Station in Washington at 8:30 p. m., Jan. 20, arriving in Boston at 5:58 a. m., the next morning.

# Social Security Act Assailed In Suit by Rail Stockholder

Title 9 of the Social Security Act, levying a tax upon employers for unemployment compensation, moved a step nearer the United States Supreme Court today, under a bitter attack by Edward F. McClennen, Boston attorney, in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. McClennen, as counsel for George P. Davis of Waltham, Mass., argued on Mr. Davis' petition as a stockholder of the Boston & Maine railroad, seeking to restrain the railroad from paying the levy required by the act. He declared the tax was "not a capitation tax, not a tax on property—but on that which has never before been taxed—a nothing at law."

The Davis petition was denied some weeks ago by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court and then sent on to the United States Supreme Court to obtain an early decision. It was returned here to follow regular procedure through the Court of Appeals.

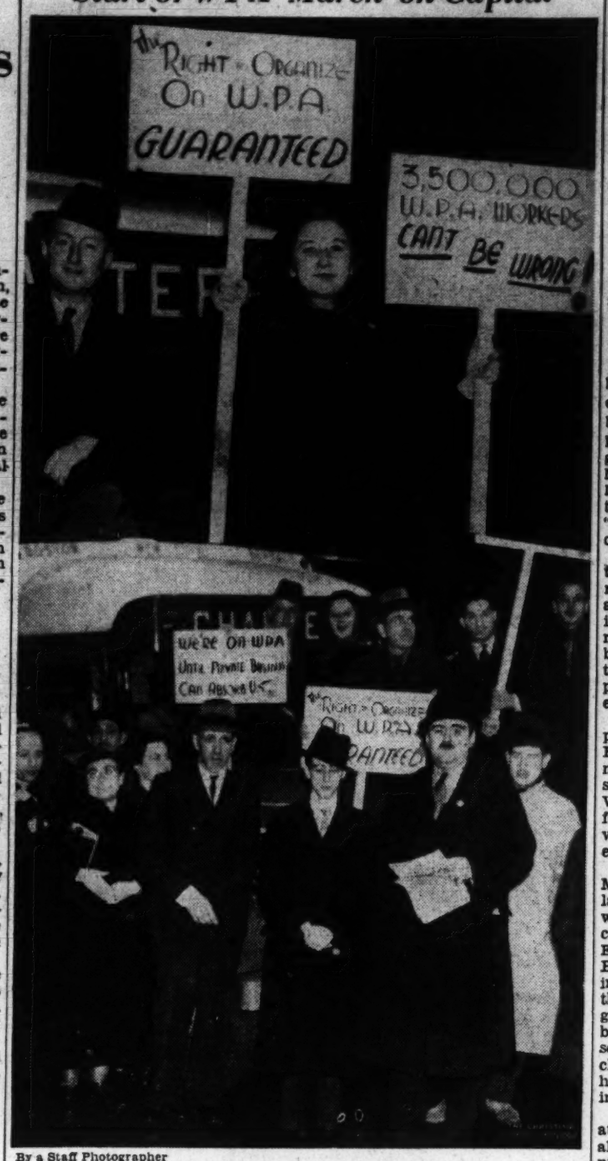
Attacking the constitutionality of the law, Mr. McClennen said there was a single issue before the court: Whether Title 9 of the Social Security Act is an act of Congress or "is an attempted usurpation of the power by the men in Congress."

Mr. McClennen said the wisdom folly, or desirability of unemployment compensation is not involved in any manner. He called the title "social security" seductive.

"This is not a social security act; it is not 'social'; it does not give 'security' and it is not even an act of Congress."

In order to determine whether Congress has the power to levy that excise, Mr. McClennen argued, it becomes necessary to determine what the objective of that levy was. Even if the objective was for the raising of revenue, he said, the act is still beyond the power of Congress to enact.

## *Start of WPA 'March' on Capital*




By a Staff Photographer

**Boston Group in Front of Buses**

Delegates Are Shown With Some of the Placards They Intend to Display During the Parade Through Washington, D. C., Streets

## Tax Group's Bills Seek to Put Curbs On State Finance

Legislation preventing the approval of "gift contracts" such as a $400,000 Quabbin Reservoir contract, recently declared illegal by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, was submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

The bill was one of three filed by the federation. The second calls for establishment of an unpaid commission to study taxatio nand public expenditures. The third would permit legal action by taxpayers, through direct action in the court, to enforce various provisions of the state finance laws.

**For Extra Work**

The "gift contract" bill concerns orders for extra work, and orders for purchase or hiring of apparatus, supplies, and materials connected with or in addition to contracts with the state.

Under the bill, a week's notice must be given before any addition to original specifications may be approved and contracts signed by state authorities. The proposal provides that the original contracts must be clearly identified in connection with extra work orders and claims.

**Chance to Protest**

Reginald W. Bird, president of the federation, explained today the measure would afford taxpayers opportunity to protest against extra work orders before contracts are approved.

Mr. Bird contended that the gift contract case on the Quabbin Reservoir project and the dispute over the $135,000 extra work order on the Concord Turnpike would never have occurred had such a statute been on the books at the time.

In asking for a new study of taxation and public expenditures, the federation recommended a five-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

## Boston Delegates Join WPA March Upon Washington

Anxious to insure jobs and security for WPA workers, 67 white-collar and professional workers from the federal arts projects left Boston by train, bus and on foot, for Washington, D. C. As members of various WPA unions affiliated with the Workers' Alliance of America, they will join a New York delegation on a train bound for the capital.

Expense of bus transportation has been met by contributions amounting to $900 from Boston merchants who have received WPA patronage. Approximately 25 delegates who preferred to travel by train, however, will have to bear the extra cost themselves, while three workers scorned the $10 expense money proffered by leaders of the Washington march and elected to "hitch-hike." The workers will pay for meals and lodging.

**Leaders of March**

The group on the bus was headed by Joseph Dauber, business agent of the WPA lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees; Albert Pezzati, president of the local chapter of the American Writers' Union, and Weldon Cale, local representative of the Workers' Alliance, sponsors of the trip.

Several supervisors of WPA projects, including Frank G. Manning of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

# Hook Doubts Economies In Shake-Up Plan

## N. E. Council Head Sees Little Relief in Load of Taxation

## 'Out of Proportion'

Business leaders of New England headed by James W. Hook, newly elected president of the New England Council, today envisaged little hope in President Roosevelt's reorganization message to Congress that New England business was to be relieved of its heavy burden of taxation, which Mr. Hook described as "all out of proportion with many other sections of the nation."

While feeling that the temper of the President's message was "admirable" in that it sought to do away with overlapping responsibility to effect economies in government, these business leaders read between the lines of the reorganization plan to find provisions "completely opposed to the interests of economy."

It appeared to be the professed purpose of the President, said Mr. Hook, not only to retain the 100 or more expensive boards and commissions now functioning under him in Washington, but "to hide these functions conveniently from public view within the framework of an enlarged cabinet."

While agreeing in substance with Mr. Hook's opinions, other New England industrialists did not go all the way with him in his sweeping criticisms of the reorganization plans. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for instance, summed up his opinions of the President's policy as "placing government on a sound business basis." Notes of approval were sounded in other business circles, exclusive of the textile industry, which has felt the brunt of federal taxation in the past.

Mr. Hook, however, as representative of a large cross section of all New England business, was cognizant chiefly of the fact that mounting Federal Government costs which have hampered the progress of local industries more than in other parts of the country were now to be made an integral part of "a permanently expanding federal system."

He saw in this permanent expansion of government a distinct threat to the advancement of New England interests. And he failed to see how the President could reconcile his plans for costly government expansion with his recent cheerful utterances to industry holding out hope for a balanced budget.

While the new Cabinet division devoted to public welfare is certain to invoke public approval, said Mr. Hook, no such approval should be forthcoming for a division devoted to public works for sane reasons of economy. The public works division meant to Mr. Hook that the Government was getting ready for another orgy of spending.

Another phase of the President's message holding no reassurance of economy to Mr. Hook was his proposal to change the status of Comptroller General from one of an independent watchdog over congressional appropriations to one of auditor of such appropriations only after the money is spent.

The plan to reorganize the Civil Service also will be severely questioned, said Mr. Hook, on the theory "that this important body is to become in large measure politically subservient to the President's will."

"New England industry would feel much better," the Council head declared, "if the President would not predicate his vaguely expressed plans upon industry absorbing the unemployed now on the WPA. If he had called upon all good citizens and organizations in a position to give work to others to absorb these workers, his methods would have been more considerate and more convincing to industry."

# Mansfield Rumor Punctured, Candidates for Mayor Appear

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

With the city's legislative program filed at the State House today, a widely circulated report that Mayor Mansfield would seek, through legislative approval, the right to succeed himself appears to have been unfounded.

As a consequence, several political leaders in the city who have toyed with the idea of running for Mayor next November are today considering themselves more seriously as candidates. A few have announced they will be on the ballot; others apparently are awaiting further "developments" before committing themselves.

Eliminating Mayor Mansfield, the list of candidates as it stands today includes former Gov. James M. Curley; former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols; Representative John Higgins; John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council; William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County; Maurice Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee; and Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., member of the City Council.

**Curley and Nichols**

Despite rumors that former Governor Curley may receive a federal appointment, such as Governor General of the Philippines, the consensus of City Hall is that Mr. Curley will seek a fourth term as Mayor.

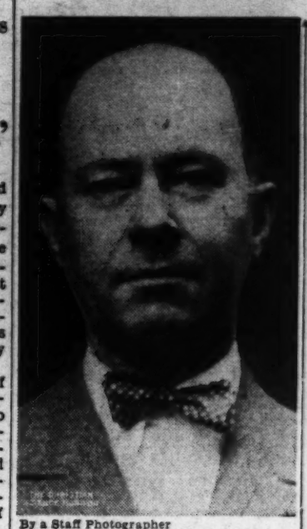
It is felt that Mr. Curley has no wish for a federal appointment, but prefers to win his way back to local prestige and public favor by his election as mayor for a fourth term.

Former Mayor Nichols, a Republican who held office nearly eight years ago, has been weighing the possibilities of a comeback for some months.

Mr. Nichols has called on various

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

# World Air Traffic Center in Arctic Area Is Forecast



By a Staff Photographer

**Col. Edgar S. Gorrell**

President of Air Transportation Association

## Colonel Gorrell Paints Vivid Picture of Aviation's Future

## Speaks at Meeting On Transportation

### Railroads and Trucks Also Topic of Addresses at Commerce Chamber

Frozen interiors of the little-known area of the Arctic ocean soon will be opened to development as a possible center of a great deal of international air traffic—converting barren wastes into a "chilly Mediterranean"—with aircraft landing and departing on regular schedules.

This did Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of Air Transport Association of America, paint a word picture of the future of aviation at the transportation conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

M. J. Gormley, executive assistant of the Association of American Railroads, and Ted V. Rodgers, president of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., discussed rail and truck transportation of the future.

**Shortest Routes**

The Arctic, crossed by international air liners proceeding on regular schedules by the shortest routes from Europe and America to Asia and the Orient, was declared by Colonel Gorrell to be of as much importance to air traffic as was the Aegean sea to the ancient Greeks when they sailed to meet the Persians.

International air routes which today have no alternative save to run east and west and west and east, may ultimately be changed to run by shorter routes, namely north and south and south and north, saving thousands of miles and many days and hours, he declared.

America's air lines are running at greater capacity than ever before in their history, Colonel Gorrell stated. They are daily flying with passengers, cargo and mail a distance which would average seven and a half times around the world, at the equator, or the equivalent of three quarters of the way to the moon.

**More Passengers**

"In the last 24 hours and in each 24 hours," Colonel Gorrell said, "America's air carriers are daily carrying 10 per cent more passengers and 300 per cent more express than were carried for the entire year 1926.

"Every second of each day an average of more than 1050 passengers and more than 14 tons of mail are being transported on our scheduled airliners. More than 1,000,000 passengers, 6,000,000 pounds of express and 20,000,000 pounds of mail will be and are being transported by air carriers during the current year, under conditions of safety and comfort combined with speed second to that of no other mode of transport."

Federal appropriations last June for use during the current fiscal year, he said, failed to provide for the tremendous growth in the public use of transportation of mail by air for both business and social purposes. Unless the present Congress passes a deficiency bill prior to March 1, the existing domestic air mail service will have to be decreased about 25 per cent during March, April, May and June, he declared.

**Double the Mileage**

America flies double the route mileage of any overseas nation, and with the smallest net cost. Air transport across the Atlantic will soon become a reality. "Some day you may see the winding of Australian wool on New England bobbins before the sheep realizes it has been shorn," Colonel Gorrell declared.

"Airlines are being planned and projected to the uttermost parts of the earth, through all climates and zones, across all longitudes and latitudes, developing and improving the earth," he said. "The impending world of aeronautics, infinitely boundless, much of it yet trackless and pathless, should know no frontiers."

Sinking rates for motor truck transportation, following regulation of these carriers by the Motor Carrier Act, brought down net earnings of many carriers at a time when operating expenses were increasing, Ted V. Rodgers, president of the American Trucking Association, Inc., declared.

**A New Industry**

Motor truck transportation—a new industry in the last decade—a potential transportation giant that bids fair to play an increasingly important role in our business and domestic lives, had built up a crazy-quilt of charges, he said.

The regulation, by compelling publication of rates, tended to lower them, as competing carriers were given definite advice of what each was charging, he declared. Efforts to check the downward trend are being made and to stabilize the motor truck rate structure.

The motor truck industry, Mr. Rodgers continued, has an investment in rolling stock of $3,000,000,000, gives employment in its inter-city operations alone to more workers than are on the pay rolls of all the railroads, is part of the No. 1 industry of the country and is responsible for 18 per cent of the value of automobile productions.

The industry, he said, paid last year in special taxes—license fees, permits, gasoline tax—$354,000,000, a sum far in excess of the taxes in all

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

# Vermont Surveys Its Highway Needs Based on Future

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 14—With the rapid development of the tourist trade creating a problem of continually growing proportions in this state, Vermont has undertaken one of the first state-wide highway planning surveys in the United States, designed to place future road building on a sound and business-like basis.

The revamped road policy of the state was announced today by the State Highway Board in its biennial report to the legislature and is the result of a new provision in the Federal-aid law which gives states the right to use 1½ per cent of allotted Federal highway funds for studying highway problems.

Starting late in the summer of 1936, the Vermont highway study will be completed, the board announced, sometime during the summer of 1937 to give the state its first workable knowledge of how to save the taxpayer millions of dollars by investing his highway funds in the localities where they are most needed.

**Highway View Changes**

Like practically all the other states, Vermont has proceeded to build highways in the past on the theory that main, connecting links between communities constituted the vital need of the moment. And that was true as long as the motor-car could do little better than 30 to 40 miles an hour. Today, Vermont has 1201 highways surfaced with materials more durable and safer than gravel, as compared with 63 miles of these improved roads in 1926.

The needs of intercommunity traffic have thereby been met. But the farmer is still stuck in the mud in many communities throughout Vermont. Winters are hard on gravel and dirt roads. And beyond that, tourist traffic is beginning to sweep through towns at a rate amazing to the rural folk, many of whom can well recall the days when farm communities "were almost completely isolated from the rest of the world.

**Needs for the Future**

Thus the highway department sees the need of looking into the future, to care for the requirements of increasing tourist traffic, not by running roads through the towns, but by constructing roads over new rights of way to penetrate the State from end to end without touching major centers of population.

Hence, the chief objectives of the 1937 survey will be: to select an integrated highway system to include all roads to be improved in the next 20 years; to record the existing state of highways and indicate the amounts to be required for maintenance; to budget highway operations over a considerable future period and indicate where these funds should be equitably expended.

The reason for sound planning in the distribution of highway funds was indicated in the board's report showing that the maintenance of existing highways during the last two years had cost more than $2,000,000.

**Costs Will Increase**

As the highway system is added to, these maintenance costs will increase. And the building of modern, limited parkways, as planned, will have to be accomplished through a planned system of expenditures.

The state highway system now includes 2710 miles of highways, the board reported, with 745 miles patroled by 128 state police. Bridge construction and repair will constitute a major part of the new policy of highway planning. Much of Vermont is still in the wooden covered-bridge era providing a motor ride of extreme contrasts for tourists as they roll through a modern span of fashioned concrete and steel only to turn the next corner and rumble through one of those rustic covered structures that dates back nearly 100 years.

Preliminary surveys showed the board that 56 of the existing bridges were unsafe for modern traffic, 92 were questionable and 148 in only fair condition.

# *What—When—Where*

**In and Around Boston Tonight**

### Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30.

### Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Fenway: 12, 3:12, 6:25, 9:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:20. Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 2, 5:12, 8:25. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:06, 4:25, 8.

METROPOLITAN — "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Foley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others.

UNIVERSITY — "Without Orders." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

UPTOWN—"Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley, 3:55, 7:00, 9:40.

### Radio Programs

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EXETER—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Thank You Mr. Jeeves," with Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 4, 6:45, 9:35.

TREMONT—Norma Shearer in "Emilin' Through." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:06, 6:28, 9:40. Also "Special Agent," with George Brent and Bette Davis. 10:38 a. m., 1:33, 4:55, 8:17.

MODERN—"Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:08, 8:15.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Tonight: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin.

BOSTON — "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:20. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities," revue, assisted by Benny Fields, Hal Sherman, Steve Evans and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2, 5, 8:05. "March of Time," 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"How to Be a Detective," "Colorful Cairo," "Violets in Spring," Emil Coleman and his orchestra, "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. Also Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

### Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Maurice Ames, mezzo-soprano. 8:30.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 8.

REPERTORY HALL — WPA Composers' Forum-Laboratory. Miss Shepard-Hayward, guest artist. 264 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

### Other Events

DORCHESTER WPA FORUM—Prof. Boyd Tucker on "Far East Scene." Dorchester Manor. 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA LECTURE — Nando A. Bozzini on "Modern Best Sellers." Music. Boylston Branch Library. 4.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—C. P. Fraser on "International Affairs." Music, movies. Parker Hill Branch Library. 7:45.

### Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 3:30.

BOSTON WPA LECTURE—Abigail Lasselle on "Historic Boston." 14 Worcester Street. 11 a. m.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Pottery" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE—Eunice Harriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." Hotel Statler. 10:45.

# Child Labor Bill Looming as Major Legislative Issue

Proposed ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment loomed as a major Massachusetts legislative issue as the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor filed a ratification bill today accompanied by a statement of confidence that the measure would be passed in view of President Roosevelt's recent 24-state appeal for approval.

This statement did not please Governor Hurley.

When it was called to his attention that the federation had said it was confident that he, the Governor, would send a message to the Legislature asking ratification, the Governor broke in, "There need be no guessing about my attitude. My position will be made known in due time. I am working on the budget and am too busy to answer that now!"

The Governor said he would give out a complete answer on his stand on the legislation after he had an opportunity to study the question.

Ratification by 12 or more states is needed before the proposed amendment may become law. Twenty-four states have already approved the proposal. For several years organized labor has attempted to obtain ratification in Massachusetts but has failed by increasingly wide margins.

**Lines Drawn**

Hardly had the proposal been filed by Kenneth I. Taylor, assistant secretary and legislative agent of the federation, when the battle lines on the issue were drawn. On the one side is the federation, supported by various liberal groups. On the opposing side stand Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, who yesterday issued his annual opposing statement, and Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church.

Despite the usual opposition to the measure, which resulted two years ago in only five of 240 members of the House of Representatives voting in favor of ratification, Mr. Taylor issued a statement of confidence that "ratification seems certain."

**Will Co-operate**

"It is a safe assumption," he stated, "that Governor Hurley will co-operate with President Roosevelt and respond to the latter's communication requesting support of the child labor amendment. We know the wage earners of Massachusetts, who so solidly supported President Roosevelt for re-election, did so because of his policies, one of which was to abolish child labor.

"Therefore, it is natural for them to expect Governor Hurley to adhere to the President's request and give his entire support to the child labor amendment, which, we are sure, will create a very favorable impression upon the Massachusetts legislators and also the voters.

**Message Expected**

"Undoubtedly, in response to President Roosevelt's request, the Governor will send a message to the legislature urging ratification of the child labor amendment."

From Dr. Lowell, however, came a statement in which the educator viewed the amendment as a grant of power to Congress "to interfere with the home" and "to regulate the life of youth up to 18 years of age to a practically indefinite extent."

"It is hard," he said, "for an opponent of the so-called child labor amendment to understand the position of its advocates. They profess to desire only the restraint of child labor in factories, mines and shops, to which the vast bulk of opponents have no objection. Yet they urge an amendment which gives power to the National Government to interfere with the home, to regulate the life of youth up to 18 years of age to a practically indefinite extent.

"It is this to which the opponents of the present amendment object. Save the extremists, who originally proposed the measure and refused to accept a mere child labor law, there would appear to be few people who desire to give Congress the power to interfere with the home. On the other hand, save for some employers, there is no one who objects to regulating or forbidding child labor in factories, mines and shops.

"Therefore it is hard to understand why the proponents are trying to pass a measure quite different to what they really want against the strenuous opposition of people who would be ready to agree to what they do want, and why they strive to do it by a method of very doubtful validity—that is by claiming that states which have voted both for and against the measure shall be counted as assenting, whichever vote they gave last, a claim that is sure to be contested in the courts. It would seem to be quicker and easier to propose a child labor amendment which will really effect the objectives desired."

# Power Policies At White House Held Set to Stay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Senator Fred H. Brown (D), from Somersworth, N. H., said today:

"There is no compromise in view at the White House as far as the Government's power policies are concerned."

Senator Brown, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, predicted that efforts on the part of power interests to effect "any sort of compromise" would fail. He also predicted that the Seventy-fifth Congress would be "more deliberate" in considering bills than the last Congress, because, he said, the emergency has passed.

**Favors Waterway**

Besides being a Senator, Mr. Brown enjoys the distinction of having been elected in 1922 as New Hampshire's first Democratic Governor since before the Civil War. He favors adoption of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, defeated by the last Congress.

"It would mean cheaper transportation of raw material to our factories, and cheaper transportation of finished products to markets," he observed. He discussed the past at length but was "undecided" about running for re-election in 1938. He was elected in 1932 by 2117 votes over former Senator George H. Moses, Republican.

**Democrat Right Through**

When Congress adjourns Senator Brown turns to baseball games and to fishing for recreation. He is enthusiastic about baseball. Probably his greatest pride, however, is that "Somersworth is the only Democratic city in New Hampshire—for 30 years there has been no breaks."

**One-Time Mayor**

He was born in Ossipee, N. H., in 1879.

After a career in baseball, he returned to New Hampshire and passed the bar examination in 1907. He practiced law in Somersworth, and was Mayor of the city before becoming U. S. attorney in 1914. He kept that position for eight years, then was elected Governor. From 1925 to 1933 he served on the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

His friends declare that he is the only Democrat who could have defeated Senator Moses in 1932.

# What's Going On in the Arts

**Mischa Levitzki**

Yesterday morning in the Statler ballroom, at the fourth of the musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Mischa Levitzki played the following program: Scarlatti, Sonata in A major; Beethoven, Sonata "Appassionata"; Brahms, Rhapsody in G minor; Schumann, "Warum?" and "Aufschwung"; Chopin, Preludes in A major and F major, Scherzo in C sharp minor; Levitzki, "The Enchanted Nymph"; Ravel, "Jeux d'Eau"; Paganini-Liszt, "La Campanella."

To the best of our remembrance, Mr. Levitzki had not appeared in recital here since 1930, when he made a distinctly favorable impression. That impression was confirmed yesterday throughout the program.

At no time was his virtually flawless technique more in evidence than in the Scarlatti sonata. The work, if properly played, seems deceptively simple, and the ease with which Mr. Levitzki performs it is misleading, unless the listener be familiar with its numerous technical pitfalls. It was gratifying to note that the pianist gave the work an unusually firm outline as well as tonal substance.

The Beethoven sonata was played vigorously, but one listener felt that some of its romanticism escaped the artist. One would not wish it to become over-sentimentalized, yet an honest rubato now and then would in our opinion increase the effectiveness of Mr. Levitzki's performance. That he can make use of it was evidenced in the A major Chopin Prelude. Why he chose to divide the coda of the F major Prelude into two sections and repeat the work was something of a mystery. One might, however, forgive him the idiosyncrasy in remembering the fleetness and delicacy of the performance. The Scherzo was brilliantly played and roused great enthusiasm. Mr. Levitzki's own slender composition was composed for a young dancer and was played in memory of a promising talent, prematurely extinguished.

Mr. Levitzki's brilliancy of performance won him an ovation at the conclusion of the "La Campanella" and although the hour was late, he played a Brahms waltz as an encore.

G. M. S.

**Boston Dance Notes**

A full-length dance-drama concerning a matter of professional rivalry between Shiva and his consort, Parvati, as to which is the better dancer, is among the new dances on Shan-Kar's program at Symphony Hall tomorrow evening. A very lengthy program note gives the details. At the end, "having curbed the pride of Parvati and won the competition, Shiva consoles her."

It is over three years since Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet were last seen in Boston. Now he brings with him new dances and new dancers. According to John Martin, the youth, Madhavan, is as brilliant a dancer as advance reports indicated and Shan-Kar himself shines in undiminished glory. Two new young girls are added to the cast—Zohra and Uzra. Simkie, the French girl, is featured dancer as before.

A different program will be given on Saturday afternoon. On both occasions there will be the musical interludes by native musicians, played on those strange and charming instruments that are as captivating to the eye as to the ear.

A private viewing of the ballet "Pinocchio," with Edwin Strawbridge and Lisa Parnova, at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse yesterday morning, proved it to be very charming.

"Pinocchio," presented by Junior Programs Inc. (New York), is making a tour of New England towns, and is likely to be seen at the Repertory Theater later in the season.

M. L.

Madhavan in "Peacock Dance"; a New Performer With Shan-Kar's Hindu Ballet, Appearing Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon in Symphony Hall

# World Air Traffic Center In Arctic Region Forecast

(Continued from Page 9)

forms paid by class 1 railroads. While trucks constitute 13 per cent of motor vehicle registrations, they accounted for more than 25 per cent of the $1,400,000,000 of motor vehicle taxes, he declared.

With an industry of this magnitude, Mr. Rodgers said, highway safety is an increasingly important factor and for the first time in the history of motor transportation, a federal agency has taken a firm hand to promote greater highway safety. It is another phase of the Motor Carrier Act, under which the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued the first set of rules of "a broad long-termed program" designed to bring about greater safety among commercial trucks and buses operating in interstate commerce.

Insurance requirements of the act, designed to place minimum limits to protect the public against property and personal damage, are exceeded by many carriers, he said.

**Rails Coming Back**

Railroads are coming back, asserted M. J. Gormley, executive assistant, Association of American Railroads, who spoke in place of John J. Pelley, president of that organization.

Far-reaching improvements in service provided by the railroads to make passenger travel more attractive have been made in the face of the worst depression in the nation's history, and drastic reductions in traffic and revenue, he said.

Air-conditioning of passenger train equipment, modernization of rolling stock, fast, streamlined trains of new design, have all been factors in the changes of recent years, Mr. Gormley said. Freight services have been stepped up and freight car loadings in 1936 were greater than in any year since 1931, a gain of 13 per cent over 1935. Passenger traffic in 1936 exceeded any year since 1930, with a gain of 19 per cent over 1935.

**Better Understanding**

For the first time in railroad history, a co-operative and concerted effort is being made to secure a better public understanding and appreciation of what the railroads are, their accomplishments and what they mean in the daily life of every individual on this continent, he said. This effort, he continued, is being made by the Association of American Railroads in paid advertisements in national magazines, by posters, direct-mail, screen presentations and similar media.

In the last 15 years, operating cost of producing transportation equivalent to moving a ton of freight one mile has decreased about 40 per cent, Mr. Gormley declared. That means that if the freight traffic handled by the railroads in 1935 had been moved at the same average cost per ton-mile as in 1920, it would have cost the railroads $1,125,000,000 more than it did cost to move the 1935 traffic. If 1935 traffic had been moved with the average receipts per ton-mile of 1921, earnings would have been greater by more than $800,000,000.

Problems which Mr. Gormley saw confronting the railroads today include legislation and transportation by taxation. No legislation, state or national, should be permitted that will increase the cost of railroad operation without in any way increasing their efficiency, economy or safety in operation, he said.

**Taxation Issue**

As to taxation, he asked if the time had not arrived to take stock of our entire transportation situation to the end that practices be discontinued of providing transportation by taxation without regard to its economic justification.

Extension of jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to include operations on and improvements of waterways, was advocated by Mr. Gormley. A certificate of convenience and necessity should be required, he said, before money is spent on the improvement of inland waterways or construction of the St. Lawrence waterway. Thus the I. C. C., having the entire picture before it, would be in a better position to judge as to economic necessity for adding to existing surplus of transportation.

# Watt Strikes Blow at State Security Law

(Continued from Page 9)

shorter than four weeks before benefits begin and a payment schedule based on flat percentage of previous earnings.

**Cut Bookkeeping**

"We could cut out a large part of our bookkeeping," he said, "if we did not have to use geometry and algebra to discover how much money in benefits Johnny Jones is entitled to on the basis of all the 'ifs' and 'buts' which the present law provides. By accumulating the record of earnings over a year and paying a flat 1 per cent per week for a definite period, I think our law would really mean something."

This would replace the system under which the jobless person receives up to $15 per week. Mr. Watt believes this amount inadequate protection.

**Shorter Week**

The labor secretary still holds to the shorter work week and higher-wages theory of reducing unemployment, although within the week the Brookings Institute has disagreed with the theory, stating that it would increase labor costs to such a degree as to halt industrial expansion.

The shorter work week and higher wage road, however, Mr. Watt viewed, as the path to follow to reduce unemployment and provide greater benefits for those without jobs and at the same time keep premium costs low.

**From Insurance**

Regarding the Massachusetts law, Mr. Watt said "I think our law is bad even if I was one of the small group which drafted it. Part of the trouble came from our ignorance at that time. . . . But in order to pass the bill through the Legislature, we had to accept a lot of amendments. Some of them were undoubtedly forced upon us to make us so disgusted that we would kill the whole program."

"Whenever employers complain about bookkeeping burdens under our law, I remember the merit rating plan which Associated Industries and others forced into the law. Its only value is to permit the few big fellows in stable industries to earn a lower tax in later years. In the meanwhile it jeopardizes the whole program with topheavy bookkeeping. And every business man man shares a similar burden.

"It is a source of satisfaction to me that some of the big corporations are protesting about the present nightmare of conflicting regulations, taxes, and bookkeeping burdens under the present unemployment insurance systems. They have used the states' rights plea for so many years as a way to stall progress that I am amused to see them trapped in conflicting jurisdictions through their own doing."

## Shortwave Program On Christian Science

A shortwave studio program on Christian Science will be radiocast on the third Sunday of each month, beginning Jan. 17, from 4:30 to 5 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station W1XAL, Boston. This program will be radiocast on W1XAL's frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.6 meters. The programs may be heard by New England listeners except for a group ranging from about 60 to 90 miles from the transmitter, where there is very little signal.

The program, conducted under the Manager of the Committees on Publication, will consist of readings from the Bible, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and an article from one of the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Music will include the singing of hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal.

# Here and There In Boston Shops

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

To travel right, one must travel light. Consequently, to travel light is to travel right. All of which brings us to the Amelia Earhart Air-Light Luggage . . . the luggage that immediately made a successful three-point landing in the luggage world . . . and which is just about the "rightest" (to say nothing of the lightest!) way we know of going places!

* * *

**Giving Impedimenta Its Just Definition**

Unfortunately, from our years of exposure to Latin (we're pretty sure it was Latin, but if not, excuse us because after all it wasn't exactly yesterday!), there seems to be but one lone word that we can ever remember in a truly offhand, casual manner. And, strangely enough, that word is "impedimenta" . . . which the textbook maintained was the word for baggage, or luggage. Now that was one word about which we never questioned the derivation . . . inasmuch as it was obvious to our way of thinking, which is probably the only reason why we always found it easy to remember. Because, as far as we were concerned it practically gave itself away from the beginning, being a word picture of its meaning.

In other words, we'd invariably think of luggage as "impediment" of the highest order; what with its weight, size and general all-round awkwardness! But now, after years of this, Miss Earhart has come along and very deftly removed all "impediment" from luggage, as far as we're concerned. All of which may make it a bit difficult for the next generation and their Latin, but we're certain that it'll be much easier for them to struggle with one word, than with some of the luggage we've had to put up with!

* * *

**Smart Luggage If We Do Say It**

In delving into the situation we found there'd been no attempt whatsoever to exploit a product merely on the strength of a publicized name such as Miss Earhart's. In fact, laboratories and research departments of noted organizations in this country aided in the development of the luggage and trunks that she designed. And the result is smart, light luggage . . . with the sacrifice of neither good looks, nor strength and the ability to "take it." And just to prove all this a man who surely weighed 150 pounds stood on one of the small cases, by way of demonstration, while we held our breath and waited (in vain!) for the s-crr-unch that would let us know he'd gone through!

* * *

**And It Will Take All Kinds of Abuse**

The answer of course undoubtedly lies in its foundation of three-ply veneer wood that's but an eighth of an inch thick, but plenty flexible enough to "give" and absorb the abuse it must necessarily take while knocking about the country on its own. To say nothing of the fact that the joints are the interlocking wedge type (rather than the bevel type), and that waterproof cement is standard on this luggage. Which is, incidentally, the type of adhesive used exclusively in all airplane construction; just another instance wherein Miss Earhart's technical knowledge came in handy and was put to good use. Made from, of all things to pick, the curd of milk, it attains its full strength by chemical reaction (which is positive, dependable and strength giving), rather than by oxidation or absorption . . . as is the case with animal glues.

* * *

**Wardrobe Boxes Cut to Fill All Needs**

There are any number of well-proportioned wardrobe boxes, and small boxes from which to choose for your own immediate traveling needs. But if we were to select one for the all-round regulation trip, we'd go for the wardrobe-hatbox, which takes care of several dresses very nicely, by letting them hang on hangers in a folded condition (sort of a built-in closet idea) on top while down in the archives repose your hats, shoes, undies and what not. With special pockets for certain items. This measures something like 21"x18"x7½" . . . and sells for $25. Other cases are around $13.75 and up. At Jordan Marsh's and R. H. Stearns'. And incidentally it occurs to us that it will literally be a "porters' holiday" when every traveler appears before them with Amelia Earhart all-purpose luggage!

* * *

**Cruising Around Among the Shops**

Thither and yon: That cruise dress at Fredley's . . . sort of a one-piece sailor suit idea; except by way of variation it's in a deep shade of red that's well-nigh maroon, for a change. Trimmed with braid, just the way your middy blouses used to be. And that simply "yummy" all black evening gown of their's that seems to be as light as feather, plenty full, low slung in the back, and covered with round rows of some kind of silky material that looks like feather pompons just a little way off. Not in what we'd call the inexpensive class, by any means . . . but if you're willing to pay for a bona-fide knockout, here it is. Those rhinestone belts with very good looking clasps at Miss Lowe's Towne Curiosity Shop, 145 Tremont street. As inexpensive as we've seen them. One for only $1.98. They'll add vigor to the old black velvet! The full, long-sleeved, simply tailored nighties at Filene's. That special tray of mesh hosiery at Jordan's that's now but a dollar, but have been much more. And the cute Dalmatian styles for youngsters, in the same store.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

# U. S. Textile Men On Trade Mission Welcomed in Japan

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 14 (AP)—America's textile mission to Japan was cordially received here today by local officials and cotton industry leaders.

Hopes were high on both sides that the American delegation would achieve its purpose, an amicable agreement limiting heavy Japanese textile exports to the United States.

Japan, local authorities pointed out, has encountered so many trade barriers in other countries that the willingness of the American cotton industry to attempt non-governmental negotiations, a new departure in international trade agreements, is viewed optimistically.

The United States committee spent today visiting textile factories and cotton mills and in private conversations with their industrial hosts. Formal discussions with Japanese exporters were scheduled to begin tomorrow.

# Scramble Is On For Civil Service Jobs With State

To care for applications from "thousands of persons" expected to seek positions under the Civil Service, now that Gov. Charles F. Hurley has ordered ousting of temporary employees who took non-competitive examinations, "elaborate plans" are being made, according to state Civil Service officials.

Some 15 competitive examinations are being arranged for various classifications under the Civil Service. To fill any vacancy, one of the first three names on the appropriate list must be selected.

The Governor has barred any further non-competitive examinations and the further extension of any provisional appointments.

# Candidates Named For U. S. Academies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Representative Charles L. Gifford, Republican, of Cotuit, Mass., announced today designation of 11 Massachusetts youths for entrance examinations at West Point and Annapolis.

He named Herbert Sumner Mead of Hingham as principal for the West Point examination; Sidney L. Horovitz, New Bedford, first alternate, and Daniel Culey, East Bridgewater, second alternate.

For the Naval Academy, Mr. Gifford nominated as principals George Alexander Steele Jr. of Fairhaven, and Everett S. Hopkins, Hyannis. Alternates were Leonard T. Stephenson, New Bedford; Gifford Pershing Herson, Green Harbor, Marshfield; Richard P. Wayman, Falmouth; David H. Green, Hingham; Richard S. Snow, Orleans and Edward A. Ferguson, New Bedford.

GENERAL MOTORS CONCERT
N. B. C. RED NETWORK
WEAF 10-11 SUNDAY
KIRSTEN THORBORG
NEW METROPOLITAN CONTRALTO IN HER AMERICAN RADIO DEBUT
GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONDUCTED BY ERNO RAPEE

# Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

Republican interests in the city in the past eight weeks suggesting that a GOP regime at City Hall might be for the best interests of the city, especially if he were placed at the helm.

**Higgins Dark Horse**

Congressman John Higgins is frequently described at present as a potential candidate but whatever aims Mr. Higgins may have for the mayoralty, his efforts to date have been confined to an intimate group, and Boston, generally speaking, "doesn't know much about John."

Prior to his election to Congress Mr. Higgins was associated with the Hendricks Club, for years the political organization of the late Martin Lomasney, at one time considered the most powerful politician in Boston.

Also a product of the Hendricks Club is John I. Fitzgerald. His recent election for the third time as president of the City Council was interpreted as a prelude to his reported intention of running for Mayor.

Without the support of the Mayor, it is difficult for a council member to be elected president. But for Mr. Fitzgerald to be elected three times appeared to many as if Mayor Mansfield was intentionally supporting this candidate as his successor.

However, "John I." (as Mr. Fitzgerald is generally known at City hall) has stated at intervals that he would be a candidate, then that he would not be a candidate, and finally that he "didn't know" what he would do.

**Foley Trailed Mansfield**

In the 1933 mayoralty election William J. Foley, now Suffolk county's district attorney, trailed Mr. Mansfield by 10,000 votes but he received, in all, slightly over 60,000. On the basis of this support, Mr. Foley, it is said, will definitely be a candidate again for Mayor in November.

School Committeeman Maurice Tobin, young, popular and regarded a clever campaigner, is also in the mayoralty lists. Up to now, Mr. Tobin's announcements of what political course he may follow this year have been discreet.

Other than noting that a few city officials regard him as "the most promising young man in the city," and that Mr. Tobin has allowed his name to be mentioned as a candidate, little more can be said at this early date about this potential candidate.

More bold, however, has been City Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr. of Roxbury. A Republican, he has already declared that he will run for Mayor. Councilor Wilson is a man of considerable experience in Beacon Hill politics. As a figure of administrative ability, he is rated on a par with any of the candidates heretofore mentioned. That he has a "machine" that can encompass support sufficient to win a Boston election is doubted by many.

At this early date, therefore, discussion of mayoralty candidates at best is but cursory. "Anybody can announce their candidacy for Mayor and then back down," say City Hall observers. And such a syllogism, at present, is the case.

## Cuba Recalls Patterson

HAVANA, Jan. 14 (AP)—The State Department yesterday recalled Guillermo Patterson, Cuban Ambassador to Washington. Reliable sources said he would be replaced by Pedro Martinez Fraga, Cuban Minister to London. Señor Martinez Fraga is a brother of Representative Antonio Martinez Fraga, who acted as one of the three accusers of President Gomez in the impeachment trial before the House of Representatives.

# Pawtucket Council Votes $3,633,234 For City Expenses

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 14—Pawtucket's City Council, moving briskly under Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, who is also city auditor, appropriated last night $3,633,234 for general operation of the city government during 1937.

Efforts by Republican Councilmen Alexander Killoch and John Curtain to table the appropriation bill for a week to allow further study were downed. The budget figures revealed that the city ended the last fiscal year with a surplus of $34,274 and expects to have a surplus of $7236 at the end of the present year.

Of particular interest was the item for police. The legislature last year approved creation of a bureau of public safety and the city administration is pledged to establish a two-platoon police system, believed superior to the present setup. Explaining these developments, Mayor McCoy said that an additional $19,123 has been appropriated in the bill for police. Most of the increase has been made necessary by the increase in personnel.

# Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

member commission. This contrasts with the present commission of 14 members which is due to report its findings tomorrow.

The federation criticized the present commission for not accomplishing what it was set up to do. Its officials pointed out that "thorough examination of the tax laws of this and other states and of public expenditures in state, counties, towns and districts, is necessary. Specifically, the commission would be charged with considering definite economy measures, tax limitation, uniform accounting and budgeting, and state supervision and control of local finances, with a view to recommending a system of taxation which shall reasonably distribute the tax burden as widely and as evenly as possible."

**Court Action**

The third federation bill would empower taxpayers to bring court action to restrain state officials from overstepping their authority in matters of finance. It is patterned after the present provision of the law defining taxpayers' rights in bringing suit to restrain illegal municipal appropriations and procedure.

The federation points out that no such statute exists in relation to state finance and that need of this power has grown because clear violations of state finance laws "have become increasingly apparent since early in 1935."

## Missing Milton Infant Found in Quarry Water

The body of 27-month-old Joseph Lawrence Murphy, missing from his home in East Milton for 20 hours, was found today by the police in a quarry filled with 10 feet of water, into which he is believed to have slipped and fallen. The discovery was made while 180 CCC boys were helping the police search several hundreds of acres of brushland and water-filled quarries within the vicinity of the boy's home.

## Area of Maine

Maine is nearly as large as the five other New England States combined.

# WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

the supervisors' council, who have expressed opinions that the WPA is not doing right by the workers, left with the group on the two buses.

The group will be under strict discipline until it returns from Washington, it was stated.

The actual start of the expedition this morning climaxed a week of hasty preparations, during which time officials of the union called meetings, held conferences with WPA heads here and appealed to business men of Boston for funds.

**What Workers Demand**

Upon their arrival in Washington, delegates will call on Massachusetts representatives and senators, presenting demands for continuation and expansion of the WPA. These demands include:

1. $1,250,000,000 national relief appropriation, instead of the $790,000,000 now specified by President Roosevelt.

2. Assurance that 300,000 employables on direct relief will be given jobs.

3. Twenty per cent increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living.

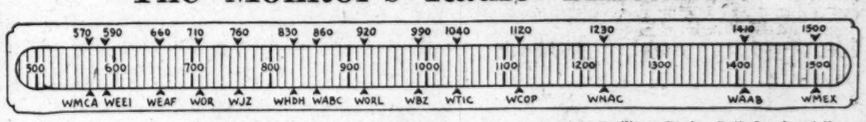
4. All persons in need to be immediately reinstated in federal arts projects and these projects to be continued at full strength.

**Parade Scheduled**

Sometime tomorrow a parade is scheduled to be held in the capital, with the 4500 delegates from all over the country taking part. Planning to carry hundreds of placards and hoping to be accompanied by several floats used in a WPA demonstration in New York last Saturday, the paraders propose to march down Pennsylvania avenue.

This protest march to Washington follows a country-wide quota cut in the federal art projects last month, in which, workers claim, persons in need were dropped from the rolls. Here in Massachusetts 832 persons were dismissed. Although they were given jobs on the regular relief rolls by Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA administrator, the workers claim they belong on the arts projects.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 "Questions Before Congress" | "The Monitor Views the News" | "While the City Sleeps"..... | Recordings and reports..... |
| 5:15 "All Hands on Deck"..... | "Rhythm Makers": orchestra | Tom Mix sketch..... | Recordings and reports..... |
| 5:30 "All Hands on Deck"..... | "The Singing Lady": sketch.. | "Jack Armstrong": sketch.... | Recordings and reports..... |
| 5:45 Checker Board; variety .... | "Sweethearts of the Air".... | "Little Orphan Annie": sketch | Recordings and reports..... |
| 6:00 News; sport review..... | News; Little Show; popular | Yankee News Service..... | Dinner concert ..... |
| 6:15 Talk, "Civil Service"..... | orchestra; soloist ..... | Soloist and clarinet..... | Dinner concert ..... |
| 6:30 Dinner Time Revue..... | News; music; sketch..... | "Musical Roundup"; record.. | Dinner concert ..... |
| 6:45 "Renfrew" sketch ..... | Lowell Thomas, news..... | Maureen O'Sullivan; orchestra | Sport reports ..... |
| 7:00 "Poetic Melodies" ..... | "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch. | "Amos 'n' Andy"..... | Colonial News Service..... |
| 7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch..... | Dramatic sketch ..... | Voice of Experience..... | Jack Fisher's Orchestra..... |
| 7:30 Alexander Woollcott ..... | "Lum and Abner"; sketch.... | Helen Traubel; orchestra..... | Museum of Fine Arts talk.... |
| 7:45 Boake Carter, news comment | Jerry Cooper, baritone..... | Adrian O'Brien, songs..... | "Shadows of the Past"..... |
| 8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; | Boston Symphony Orchestra, | Rudy Vallee's Hour: Sheila | Symphony Orchestra, Richard |
| 8:15 Walter Huston; dramatic | Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest | Barrett; Edgar Bergen and | Hageman, conductor ..... |
| 8:30 sketch; soloists; trio; Jack | conductor, from Sanders | Charlie; Walter O'Keefe; Pat | Rudy Bundy's Orchestra..... |
| 8:45 Miller's Orchestra ..... | Theater ..... | O'Brien; orchestra ..... | Rudy Bundy's Orchestra..... |
| 9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour | Talk, "Airship Transportation," Dr. Hugo Eckener.... | Lanny Ross presents Show | Gabriel Heatter, commentator |
| 9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour | | Boat; guest soloists; com- | George Harris's Orchestra..... |
| 9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour | Americas Town Meeting: | edy; mixed chorus; Al | George Harris's Orchestra.... |
| 9:45 Major Bowess Amateur Hour | "Should All Government | Goodman's Orchestra ..... | Network sport program..... |
| 10:00 "Your Adventure, with | Employees Be Under Civil | Music Hall with Bing Crosby; | Network sport program..... |
| 10:15 Floyd Gibbons ..... | Service?"; Ickes and others | Bob Burns; Edward Everett | Network sport program..... |
| 10:30 Dramatized news ..... | NBC Jamboree: popular va- | Horton; Patricia Ellis; | Network sport program..... |
| 10:45 Dramatized news ..... | riety program ..... | Guimar Novaes ..... | Lew Conrad's Orchestra..... |
| 11:00 E. B. Rideout; news..... | News; studio reports..... | Yankee News Service..... | "Musical Revue" ..... |
| 11:15 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra.... | "Romance, Inc" ..... | Jack Fisher's Orchestra..... | Jack Eaves's Orchestra..... |
| 11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra.... | Bob McGrew's Orchestra..... | Frankie Master's Orchestra... | Ted Weems's Orchestra..... |
| 11:45 Red Nichols's Orchestra.... | Earl Hines's Orchestra..... | Frankie Master's Orchestra.. | Ted Weems's Orchestra..... |

**Up to Luncheon**

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

**After Luncheon**

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour; symphony orchestra and dramatizations; Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketch; Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

**Dinner and After**

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

**Tomorrow's Features**

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport comment.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:45 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 4:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 5:00 | WBZ | 990kc |
| **Shortwave** | | |
| 1:45 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 4:30 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |
| 5:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions"; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conducter.

**Late Evening**

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

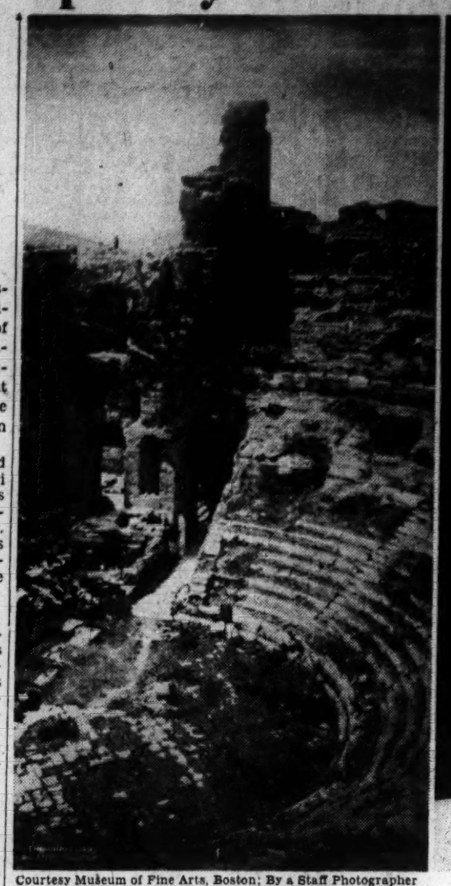
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild awards concert by Roth String Quartet.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; sketch.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings"; Alfred Wallenstein and concert orchestra.

# When Symphony Hall Experts Meet Music and Acoustics Fill the Air

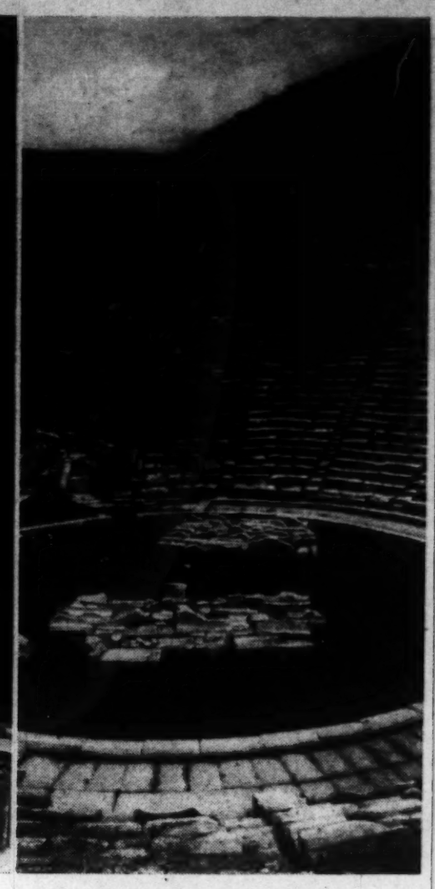
*An orchestral conductor and an expert on sound discuss ancient Greek practices and modern experiments in their amphitheaters—All at a hide-and-seek luncheon in the presence of the press.*



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; By a Staff Photographer

**Theater of Herodes Atticus**
Interior View of the Structure in Athens, Greece

**Dimitri Mitropoulos**
Guest Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra



**W. R. Barss**
Acoustical Expert and Sound Engineer



**Theater of Epidauros**

When an eminent Greek orchestral conductor, who has experimented with the sound properties of ancient Greek amphitheaters, encounters an acoustical expert to explain these properties in the light of today's research in acoustics, the result is something of more than routine interest.

Just such a meeting occurred the other day between Dimitri Mitropoulos of Athens, now on his second visit here to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Dr. W. R. Barss of Cambridge, acoustics expert and builder of several outdoor concert shells, including the one on the Charles River Esplanade.

**Interview Uncertain**

At the outset, it seemed rather uncertain whether the interview was to be a meeting or a hare-and-hound chase, with Mr. Mitropoulos the unsuspecting quarry. For, immediately after a strenuous morning conducting his special transcription for string orchestra of the Beethoven C-sharp minor Quartet—to be presented on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening—the small, amazingly energetic Greek disappeared from Symphony Hall without leaving so much as a trail of torn paper.

This left Dr. Barss, a reporter or two, a photographer and a slightly nonplussed publicity man feeling very much like the Chamber of Commerce welcoming committee whose guest of honor stayed on the train.

A telephone call, a quick dash through Boston traffic and Mr. Mitropoulos was run to earth in a hitherto quiet corner of the Athens Olympia, lunching with friends. After explanations and apologies, the conductor's host, Thomas Pappas, retiring president of the Greek Community in Boston, rose to the tradition of his race for solving problems in a philosophical manner.

"Wait a minute," he said, raising his hands in an expansive gesture and smiling at Mr. Mitropoulos's pursuers. "You've got to eat lunch anyway, haven't you? Stay here. Have your food. Mr. Mitropoulos will spend the first half with us, the last half with you. Right?"

The time of day, the tantalizing aroma and Mr. Pappas's hospitality were clinching arguments. Even the photographer, who had already lunched, slid into a seat at the table. Photographers are like that.

**Greek Amphitheaters**

Dr. Barss, who up to this point had not seemed too certain that he wasn't the victim of a shanghaiing, proved his good faith by launching into a description of Greek amphitheaters. Their auditoriums, he explained, were built in natural open air bowls and the name, "theater," meant really a place for seeing, not for hearing.

"The first theater consisted of little more than a marked-off place in a hollow at the foot of a hillside located in a quiet site away from the noise of the city," he said. "The spectators stood on the hillside and watched the action on the cleared space. Later, this cleared space was developed into a circular orchestra which was the stage, two-thirds surrounded by concentric rows of benches which formed the auditorium.

"Later, a skene or raised platform was added behind the circular 'orchestra,'" he continued. "The skene served as a place for rest and recreation of the actors—all action taking place on the circular orchestra."

Dr. Barss was discussing the devices used by the Greeks to send out the actors' voices to as many as 20,000 auditors when—precisely as he had promised—Mr. Mitropoulos forsook his friends, bobbed around the wall of the adjoining booth and was ready to talk acoustics from the musician's point of view.

**Experiments at Epidauros**

First of all he looked at his watch.

"I have until 3 o'clock," he announced. "Then I must go back and practice for the Casella toccata which I am to conduct and play on Friday."

With a mental note taken, he launched with customary dynamic enthusiasm into his experiments conducted at Epidauros, the most famous shrine of Aesculapius. There Mr. Mitropoulos first presented the Beethoven C sharp minor quartet, augmented by a full string choir as he will conduct it in Boston.

"The sound in this place was terrible," said the conductor. As he pronounces the word, "terrible," Mr. Mitropoulos's expressive face takes on a "terrible" appearance and he rolls the r-r-r-r's with particular effect. When it is disclosed that, when rehearsing, his movements are athletic in the extreme, one can well imagine that the Greek musician is not a passive conversationalist.

**Noise Like Megaphone**

"A little sound like this," he said, tapping a saucer with his knife, "would make a noise like a megaphone."

His first experiment was with a double string quartet of eight musicians.

"The resonance was so strong that even when they turned their pages it made a terrible noise.

Having decided that musical programs were possible, however, Mr. Mitropoulos tried effects with a larger orchestra. He discovered that the "inside" parts of musical compositions—those which have no melodic interest—stood out just as prominently as the thematic parts. In other words, both the interesting and the uninteresting music was heard equally by the listeners.

"It was awful," he said, contracting his face and raising his powerful hands in horror.

**Mozart Out of Doors**

He found that the simple orchestrations of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven as well as quartets and orchestral compositions for strings, generally speaking, were ideal for outdoor performance. The early symphonies of Mozart, he discovered, were better in the open air than in a closed room.

"We played Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony on one occasion," said Mr. Mitropoulos. "The composer has here written music to imitate out-of-door sounds. The noise of the brook, for instance, heard in a closed room, sounds like a brook. There is a fusion of sounds. In the amphitheater, where everything sounds separately, there is nothing but a deep whir-r-r-r-r-r against a silly little beep-beep-beep-beep noise."

Mr. Mitropoulos then told of finding holes cut vertically into the walls of the amphitheater, the purpose of which mystified him. Dr. Barss explained that resonance was achieved by distributing a large number of bronze vessels fashioned into resonators at equally spaced levels, with 12 resonators in each horizontal range. These vases may have set into the holes. Or perhaps the holes sufficed without the vases.

**Resonators Used**

"The resonators," he said, "were carefully tuned to respond to the various notes of musical systems, and thereby would emphasize the more important frequency components of speech and music, and would particularly emphasize those musical notes which corresponded to the harmonic scales. Thus one was tuned to the enharmonic, another to the chromatic and a third for the diatonic system — the principal modes used by the Greeks."

He was asked whether the Greeks planned these devices when the amphitheaters were built.

"No," he replied with a rueful smile, "the Greeks were just like the modern builders. Accoustics was an afterthought with them."

The Greeks, to be sure, had a word for it, but Dr. Barss said that most of the musical and accoustic terms used today meant something quite different when employed by the patrons of Epidaus. Dissonance to them was the modern "destructive interference"; circumsonance was akin to our "reverberation"; resonance meant "echo"; consonance described what would be called "constructive interference" today.

**"Electra" Produced**

Mr. Mitropoulos, who had been listening intently, nodding now and then in silent agreement, told of producing a musical version of Sophocles's "Electra" in an amphitheater near the Acropolis. Because of the gargantuan nature of the production, he divided the orchestra into three sections—brass, strings and percussion—and had two conductors, each equipped with a pair of earphones.

"The music was very modern, very terrible," he said, half closing his hands as if he would have torn the "terrible" score apart. "It was not realist but stylized and I tried to have the music thematic not musically but rhythmically. There were about 20 different percussion instruments from the bottom to the top of the range, besides a full symphony orchestra. Everything that could give a particular sound I used and I made a scale of them."

In describing the instruments, Mr. Mitropoulos, whose English is remarkably good, began to founder a bit. With grimaces, gestures, and imitative noises he conveyed that some of the instruments included a tom-tom, tuned wood blocks and a whip which made a "swish" like a fly swatter.

The Greek conductor, who never remains too long on one subject, then turned to a general discussion of outdoor music. In his native Greece, he feels that the particularly beautiful surroundings should be used for concerts. Open-air concerts, properly planned, benefit from the atmosphere of the surroundings.

"I remember a program we gave once in a ravine," he said. "The audience was on one side and the orchestra was in the ravine itself. We were playing the 'Euryanthe' overture by Weber. It was a lovely soft passage. The strings were sourdine—how do you say?—muted. Suddenly the leaves began to make a noise in the wind."

He shook his hands about his head to indicate leaves rustling.

"I was terrified. This awful noise, I thought, will ruin the music. But I was helpless. Finally we finished. The audience was delighted. They thought it was marvelous."

**Return to Bach**

Mr. Mitropoulos thinks that every writer today who is not a futurist is returning to Bach, to horizontal rather than vertical harmonies.

"Chromatic music after the style of Wagner is going out," he said. "The colors are there but they are being used separately instead of together. Their music is for the open air."

And then Mr. Mitropoulos looked at his watch.

"Ah, it is 3 o'clock. I talk too much."

But on the way back in the taxi, he continued to talk—interesting talk of Arnold Schoenberg, famed "atonal" composer, who once told Mr. Mitropoulos that some day he would confound his imitators by writing something in C major—"and he has done it too"—of the need for bringing string quartets into popularity by transcribing them for string orchestra—"Beethoven would not have been disturbed by this, he would have been glad"—of Wagner, whose operas should be performed in concert, an act at a time—"I, a musician cannot support a Wagner opera until the end, it is impossible, one hour is enough."

Yes, he would pose for one or two more photos.

"But, gentlemen, you understand that I must practice. And I am a little tired."

Soon Mr. Mitropoulos did another disappearing act, this time to emerge on the stage below. Dr. Barss, with several others, looked down upon the small figure at the immense grand piano. Except for the brightly illuminated stage, the auditorium was gray-dark. The acoustics of ancient Greek amphitheaters and the decibels which were filling the empty hall were forgotten as the conductor pianist thundered through a vibrant chordal passage or worried a staccato turn into submission.

## Brookline Inquiry To Reach Grand Jury

Evidence gathered in the six months' investigation of the Brookline police department will be heard by a special session of the grand jury on Jan. 27, Assistant District Attorney Harold J. Smith announced today.

The grand jury will meet in Dedham courthouse to consider charges of bribery and violations of the Mann Act within the police department.

## Number of Maine Hens

Maine has 1,931,000 hens, an average of almost two and one half a person.


## *Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers*

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**
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| Steamship | Sailing | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | Jan. 15 | Southampton | Jan. 21 | Jan. 15, 1:00 pm | Jan. 15, 8:00 pm |
| Paris | Jan. 16 | Plymouth | Jan. 23 | Jan. 15, 8:00 pm | Jan. 16, 8:00 am |
| Berengaria | Jan. 20 | Cherbourg | Jan. 26 | Jan. 19, 8:00 pm | Jan. 20, 8:00 am |
| Europa | Jan. 22 | Cherbourg | Jan. 28 | Jan. 22, 1:00 pm | Jan. 22, 8:00 pm |
| Champlain | Jan. 23 | Plymouth | Jan. 30 | Jan. 22, 8:00 pm | Jan. 23, 8:00 am |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Hauraki | Seattle | Jan. 29 | Jan. 24, 4:00 pm | Jan. 24, 7:30 pm |

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.

**Pacific Sailings**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empress of Asia | Victoria | Jan. 19 | Jan. 14, 4:00 pm | Jan. 14, 7:30 pm |

†New Zealand only.


## Revised Measure Seeks Fair Terms Of Car Insurance

While the Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance law was being held up yesterday by the action of a motorists' club, as an example of legislation to be avoided at all costs, a bill filed in the Legislature on petition by John H. Madden of Lynn, sought its replacement by a law intended to distribute costs of public protection on a more equitable basis.

The bill aims to establish a state fund—fed by registration fees, a two-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax, and increases in license fees for drivers responsible for accidents—from which payments for personal injuries and property damage would be made.

**Progressive Charge**

A special board would determine who was to blame in each case of accident. After his first accident, a driver would have to pay $10 for operator's license renewal; after his second, $25; and after his third, $50. After more than three accidents, an operator's license would be revoked.

**High Rates**

The Keystone Automobile Club, operating mainly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, in a statement of its policies and objectives for 1937, promised "continued opposition to enactment of compulsory insurance legislation similar to that in effect in Massachusetts, on the ground that the history of the Massachusetts law 'is one of political meddling, exorbitant insurance rates and company insolvencies.' A further objection is that such a law has the effect of penalizing the careful accident-free driver as well as the careless one."

The objections cited by Keystone seem to be removed, at least in part, by the bill just filed.

The plan advocated by the club for general adoption, however, is the one on which the Pennsylvania financial responsibility law is based.

## Trans-Ocean Phone Gains 1400 P. C. In Bay State Patronage

Trans-Atlantic telephone service was established in January, 10 years ago. Since 1927, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company figures show the number of Massachusetts users of this service has increased 1400 per cent and the cost of putting through calls has been reduced, with increasing volume, about 72 per cent.

In 1927, only 25 outgoing calls were put through from phone subscribers in Massachusetts, but by 1936 the figure had risen to 350. Incoming calls reached approximately the same totals. In 1927, the cost of a three-minute talk with London was $75. Today it is $21—or $15 between 5 p. m. and 5 a. m., or anytime on Sundays.

The most expensive place to talk to from Boston now is Australia, which costs $45 for three daytime minutes—the "daytime" referring to eastern standard hours. Although a call put in here on Sunday afternoon is heard there on Monday morning—owing to the crossing of the international date line—the Sunday rates still obtain, officials explain.

A talk to Japan costs $39, but an Indian connection—made via London, and so nearer—is only $33.

The total number of trans-Atlantic phone calls in 1927 was about 2000, but in 1936 the figure had risen to around 50,000—including ship-and-shore connections.

The largest number of the latter ever made to a single vessel on a single voyage, was the 74 recorded by the Queen Mary on her maiden trip last year.

On Christmas Day, 1936, a new record was set when 672 calls went out from the American shore to 19 foreign countries, with 21 to four liners at sea. To this total New England contributed 18.

## Castle Tells U. S. to Oppose All War to Insure Own Peace

Declaring that the only certain way for the United States to keep out of war "is that there shall not be any wars anywhere," William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State in the Hoover Administration, discussed the country's foreign policy last night at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Becoming more and more an individual responsibility, foreign policy, he said, should work to decrease the danger of war in any part of the world. The record of the present Administration, he said, was not good in the matter of arms reduction, that Americans complained violently of rearmament of other nations without realizing how those other nations complain just as violently of rearmament in the United States.

**Exaggeration Seen**

"The Administration is free with its announcements of noble purpose," he added, "but is inclined to make exaggerated promises which paint a rosy glow for the moment in the international sky but may, just because of that exaggeration, bring on storm clouds in the future.

"We must remember, also, unfortunately, that in these perilous times in world affairs we have, to manage American foreign policy, men with little expert training, some of whom seem to feel that favorable publicity at home will cover a multitude of sins abroad. The standard is lower than it has been for many years."

Expressing his attitude as one of support, regarding the much-publicized "good-neighbor policy," he admitted "this policy as at present enunciated is often superficially irritating because it is proclaimed as a discovery of President Roosevelt. I remember once quoting a presidential address when speaking in Virginia and being wildly applauded because it was taken for granted that the quotation, because of the frequent use of the phrase 'good neighbor,' was from one of President Roosevelt's speeches. You would have laughed at the stony silence when the applause vanished upon my statement that it was a quotation from a speech by President Hoover."

**World Neutrality Parley**

Neutrality legislation which is merely a local matter, he stated, could never be of far-reaching importance. In explanation, he said, "Neutrality legislation covers the world, not a single nation only, and the making of unusual laws in a single nation may have the effect of increasing the danger of involvement.

"I should like to see, some day, a conference of the nations on neutrality—a conference which would define and increase the rights of neutrals and the penalties against the infringement of those rights by belligerents; a conference which might go very far in allotting penalties against those who break the peace."

## Lottery Proposed To Bestow Revenue On Cities and Towns

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14—A measure tossed into the hopper for consideration by the New Hampshire lawmakers calls for the establishment of a lottery system for the benefit of the cities and towns of the state. The measure would set up a revenue commission of five members, to include the Commissioner of Public Welfare, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, and two members named by the Governor and his Council.

Under the measure, lotteries would be conducted once every three months, 50 per cent of the proceeds going to the winners and 50 per cent to cities and towns. It is also provided that the electorate of any city or town, by a majority vote, could reject the plan; and tickets would not, accordingly, be sold in communities expressing opposition.

This would give communities the same legal control over the sale of tickets in the state lottery that they now enjoy over the sale of beer and liquor. But it is certain that it would be harder to stop the sale of lottery tickets than it is to stop the sale of beer and liquor in such "no" communities.

Another proposed law provides for appointment of a commission of three members, and for use of the revenue in aid of the aged.

Interest is shown in the proposals, because a lottery bill was defeated by only a few votes at the legislature's last session.

## Maine Bill Proposes Portsmouth Bridge For Truck Traffic

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 14 (AP)—A bill providing for an interstate bridge authority and a pact with New Hampshire for construction of a bridge between Kittery and Portsmouth, across the Piscataqua river, was filed with the Maine Legislature yesterday.

Representative Hollis B. Cole of Kittery sponsored the measure, which provided the structure would operate as a toll bridge for railroad and truck traffic. The present bridge would be used for passenger cars. The bridge would be constructed with federal funds and bonds. The New Hampshire Legislature has approved a similar act.

Representative Richard B. Wilkes of Portland presented a bill to make it unlawful to sell goods at less than cost, excepting in cases of bonafide clearance sales, isolated transactions, instances where perishable merchandise had to be sold to forestall loss, and sales of damaged or imperfect merchandise.

Senator Owen of Kennebec presented a bill proposing a constitutional amendment to provide that municipal court judges serve until their successors qualify. At present the terms are for four years but without a continuing clause.

## Legislature Told To Permit Courts To Set Own Rules

Demand that the Legislature delegate its power of regulating judicial rules of procedure to the courts themselves, to permit competent revision of the existing unwieldy system was voiced by the committee on judicial procedure of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its second report issued last night.

Congestion in the courts, caused by enforcement of rules established three-quarters of a century ago, could be diminished, the committee suggests, by statewide extension of pre-trial practice as initiated in Suffolk county in 1935. Only one case out of every four pre-tried actually went to trial in one year of court statistics, the committee declared.

**Move Called Success**

"This distinct innovation in Massachusetts procedure initiated by the court, is a decided success," the committee said. "Before a case is reached on the trial list, counsel and parties, if they please, appear informally before a judge. Frank discussion often results in a settlement. If no settlement is reached, the issues are reduced and clarified by eliminating questions not really in dispute, and jury trials are often waived. Thus litigants are saved time and expense, the county is saved the cost of longer trials, and much dead wood is cut from the court calendar."

In reiterating their demand that the Legislature grant full rule-making power to the courts, the committee pointed out that Congress already had granted such power to federal courts.

**Voided in House**

A special commission on investigation of the judicial system recommended to the Massachusetts Legislature last March that this power be granted, the committee said, but the bill was voided in the House. The bill will be reintroduced during the present session, it was added.

## McMahon Named As Chief of R. I. Division of Labor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14—Hoping to take advantage of the coalition of 15 Democrats and eight Republicans in the Senate and the move of Gov. Robert E. Quinn to have Thomas F. McMahon of Cranston, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, confirmed as director of the Division of Labor, the labor lobby of Rhode Island has been successful in having introduced the first of the long line of union-sponsored bills to be presented at the present session of the General Assembly.

The union leaders feel that under present conditions measures introduced now have more chance of passage than later when indications are that all Republicans in the Senate will return to the G. O. P. fold and give them a majority which the coalition now enjoys.

**Has Three Days**

The Senate has three legislative days to confirm the appointment of Mr. McMahon as labor division chief. In the event he is not confirmed the Senate has no power to name a choice of their own and thus another name will be sent by Governor Quinn.

Last night considerable opposition to the appointment of Mr. McMahon was voiced by the mill interests. Although they feel the veteran union leader is well qualified for the position they express the belief "he would be biased" in matters dealing with textile workers.

**Delayed by Quinn**

Because of this difference of opinion, Governor Quinn is said to have delayed until yesterday presenting Mr. McMahon's name to the Senate, it was said at the State House. Mr. McMahon would succeed L. Metcalfe Walling who goes to Washington.

William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, is also said to be opposed for the division leadership in the event that Mr. McMahon is not confirmed. He is opposed by the mill interests on the grounds that no man directly connected with unions would be fair to their interests.

**Labor Measures**

The labor bills introduced yesterday by Representative McHugh of Providence, who is a member of the Plasterers' Union, are as follows:

An act which would prohibit the employment of women in mechanical and manufacturing concerns, except public utilities, between midnight and 6 a. m.

An act empowering the Department of Labor to examine and license hoisting engineers. This act has been introduced at the last two sessions of the General Assembly and failed of passage in the Senate. It is sponsored by the Providence local of Hoisting Engineers.

**Motor Mechanics**

An act which would create in the Division of Motor Vehicles an office for the licensing of motor vehicle and aircraft mechanics.

An act aimed to aid workers who have had furniture and other personal property taken away through failure to meet installment payments. The measure provides that the person who purchased the property may redeem it after a specific time.

Another labor bill which was introduced by Representative Roland G. Mercier, Democrat, of Central Falls, would require manufacturing concerns employing five or more persons to provide a uniform meal period for women and minors.

**Meal Period**

No woman, the bill states, shall be allowed to work more than six hours without at least 45 minutes for a meal period. The act fixes a fine ranging from $50 to $100 for each violation.

The program of legislation for the textile workers will be drawn up at a special meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Council to be held Sunday. It is understood that a conference would be held with the leaders of the U. T. W. of A. in this district so that the program would not conflict with that which the international officers have drawn up for introduction at the present session of Congress.


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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Watchman Stork

By Laura Benét

Part One

Hans knew very well that his wooden shoes ought to be clattering in the direction of home. He had stolen out early from the house to talk to the old windmill alone. Ever since he was a baby in his mother's lap he had stretched out his hands toward its whirring arms; had cried to be taken up into its musty chambers streaked with sunbeams, where bright-eyed mice ran in and out.

In his grandfather's and great-grandfather's day, this mill had been the important one of the countryside—the one to which all farmers brought their wheat to be ground. His forefathers had been prosperous. Yellow gold had flowed into their chests as easily as yellow grain overflowed the mill's hoppers. Now, why were they so poor? He stood looking at the cross pieces of the ancient building as though they could point him in the right direction.

In these times the mill stones never moved, the mill was unused, unwanted. What was worse his father's farm had been utterly unprofitable. Both house and land must shortly be sold to cover their debts.

"Oh," he breathed, "if only *I* could" . . . Within himself he hoped but being already a man at heart now that he was fourteen, he was shy at voicing his wishes aloud. Instead he gazed out over the Zuyder Zee (the flat land commanded a fine view of it) and wished a laden ship with full sails would appear to lift him out of his thoughts.

It was a mild and calm morning. The waters of the Zuyder Zee were still as a pond. No answer for him lay in their blue depths. Out here a mile from the village, it was very quiet. Suddenly the sound of a voice made him jump.

**A Queer Neighbor**

"How does your father, Hans Poulter?" came in gruff tones. An elderly man in good clothes was crossing on the hither side of the dyke, looking with intentness at the old mill. Hans' heart went to a double quick-step, but, taking off his cap, he met the other's gaze with frank dignity. "As you know he cannot work much now, Mijnheer Derrick Van Schaick. The farm has become a heavy burden—though I help all I can." He did not add that the farm brought in so little they could not pay for their everyday wants.

"So I hear, so I hear," said the other, shaking his head from side to side; and he passed on, a strange expression in his round brown eyes which were already fixed on something else.

Hans stood still. He was always a little alarmed when this queer neighbor crossed his path. Why, he wondered, was Mijnheer Derrick always strolling in the direction of their mill? He was an eccentric old bachelor whom many regarded as a miser. Knowing or seeming to know their circumstances as he did, he could have helped in many ways. Just a little.

Bitter drops forced themselves between Hans' eyelids; but he would not heed them. The school bell began to ring; but there could be no school for him this quarter. He tore on as fast as he could go over the acres of their farmland with the one thin cow—and arrived, panting, at the house on its edge.

Leaving his shoes as sentinels outside, he stepped in over the clean-sanded floor cautiously, not to disturb his father. The younger children, Ludolf, Katrina and Friedje bursting out of the door, nearly knocked him over. They were all half a head shorter than he, like rosy apples tumbling out of a sack.

"The mother wants you, Hans," they called.

**Hans's Plan**

He went by the door of the bedroom and into the shining kitchen with polished vessels and blue ware. But today, a cloud of sadness overspreading the family made him take no heed of the brightness.

His mother, in her housewife's linen and a white headdress banded with color, sat on a chair by the stove, her head in her hands, not even stirring when she heard his step. Hans spoke no word aloud but kissed her cheek and whispered: "If we must sell, we'll go and live in the old windmill, Mother. I've thought it out. There at least, will be no prying eyes to watch us. I'll stable the cow below and we can make some sort of a garden. What must be, must." His wide-lipped, generous laughing mouth set itself in a tight line. But next moment he smiled: "Think it over, Mother. I'm sure we can fix it up even if our home must go."

"The deeds for the windmill are in the clock case," interrupted Mevrouw Poulter suddenly. She hurried over to the old ticking clock, jerked open the carved, wooden case and pulled out some documents.

"Ah, no," she said sadly, after scanning them. "Your great uncle's will is not here, only these deeds for the house and the land. But the mill was left to your father's, Hendrick Poulter's, children, by your great-uncle. It cannot be taken over nor sold until your coming of age, therefore it is ours for the time being. But where, oh, where is that will?"

As she brooded disconsolately over their losses and rustled the papers, a stork on the roof clattered noisily with its bill.

An elderly man's voice broke into their earnest talk. Hans went quietly into the bedroom where his father sat in an armchair. "Father, I met Derrick Van Schaick on the dike," he said, putting his hand on the older man's shoulder.

**Stout Hearts**

"Derrick Van Schaick," murmured his father. "What a strange fellow he has grown to be. Yet once in his younger days he was my uncle's right-hand man of business in the mill and had a good sound head. Now he claims that my uncle intended to leave the mill to him in his will. But the will has been mislaid—somehow—and they say in the village that he is forever looking for it. This I know," he added in a stronger voice, "that the mill shall never pass into other hands while I can prevent it."

"But Father, what do you think of this?" . . . and Hans began to propose their removal to the mill.

"What an idea!" said Hendrik Poulter with a flicker of a smile. "But think of your mother and the children in that rough, rat-ridden place!"

"Ludolf and I will sweep it out and scrub it clean, and carry in beds and dishes and chairs. Isn't it better to be on our own property than to be taking bread from relatives like Uncle Jan and Aunt Gretel?"

"Well said." His father's face showed a faint interest. "But the bulk of our furniture must go, and I cannot help in the moving."

"Let come what will, we shall stick together like Walloon waffles on a griddle."

The man smiled: "Your spirit is stout, boy. So be it." And their talk ended.

**The Bird on the Roof**

Well that it ended hopefully. That very afternoon the village auctioneer came to arrange for the sale. The family were given a week to vacate the place and could take only necessities with them. Poor Mevrouw Poulter! She went blindly around, giving pats to lost treasures, and these included her best carved bedstead, her finest linen, the old clock, a set of china and two armchairs in which ancestors had rested many and many a day. Her long gold earrings and a few ornaments she had managed to stow away in a safe place. All the family felt indifferent about the mill. It was so old, so desolate and out of repair.

But mice and rats fled in perplexity before brooms, pails of water and scrubbing brushes. With the help of the farm boy, a good moon-faced creature, Hans and his younger brother, Ludolf, swept and scoured and patched as best they could the long, empty chambers of the mill whose crossed arms looked down on them in disapproval, as though they were robbers come to intrude on its long silence. It was wreathed in dust and cobwebs, there were great holes in the boarding, the stairs were rickety—but suddenly there was a cheering sign.

Their very own stork that Hans had lured after them by grain, alighted with a mighty clatter and din upon the windmill's roof. Hans looked up from his busy unloadings:

"Look!" he cried, "Look, Ludolf, it is our very own Pieter stork come with us, hey?"

(To be continued next Thursday)

## Pussy Willows at Home

The year begins in March for flower lovers as it did long ago for calendar makers of medieval times.

Then it is that twigs grow colorful with returning sap and the adventurous crocus pokes its golden goblet above the frozen earth. In the marshes the pussy willows show their silvery fur and the dogwoods their scarlet coats.

Some plants choose to make their homes in surroundings so appropriate that when we seek them out we come away with delightful memory pictures of them. So it is with the pussy willow.

We walked down the long lane—so long to a child—bordered by wild apple trees and mountain ash to the brown marsh where the pussies grew. How shiny brown their twigs looked! How winsome were the soft gray pussies peeping from under their brown blankets! How cold blew the wind!

Or there was the edge of the maple woods where a bush of pussy willows leaned over the brook that rushed and roared with its spring wildness, bearing along great cakes of ice on its tumbling flood, only to dash them to bits against the rocks of the shore. The stately maples stood in silent dignity with sheltering patches of snow about their roots.

It is not possible to talk of pussy willows without mentioning their fragrance, that illusive, woodsy scent, without which no spring would be complete. And indeed, we cannot imagine a spring without its herald, the pussy willow, who lets us know warmth is just around the corner even if cold winds are still blowing and snow still lingers in the corners.

*Coming of Dusk*

A Cinquain

Dusk comes—
a huge gray cat,
silent on padded paws.
Night comes. Dusk, catlike,
curls itself
and sleeps.

MILDRED NICKERSON

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

## Jackdaws Are Friendly Birds

Jackdaws are all in favor of a quiet life, and usually choose some dizzy cliff ledge or an old church steeple for their residence.

Sometimes, when such sites are not available, a humble rabbit-burrow may be pressed into service, for the jackdaw—the smallest member of the crow tribe—is not at all particular. Nor is he fussy over his nesting materials, which include all manner of rubbish, from sticks, feathers and grass, to shavings, paper, and even bus tickets.

Being a friendly bird, with an impudence and sauciness that many find charming, the jackdaw is often kept as a pet. When so kept it is usually not long before he begins to imitate his owner's voice. I once knew a jackdaw who loved to use his master's head as a perch. There he would sit and "talk" at great length to him, although, of course, like all "talking" birds, he hadn't the least knowledge of the meaning of the words he used. This bird was so tame that it even went for rides in a car, its perch on such occasions being the steering-wheel.

But, as pets, jackdaws have one drawback—their greed for all glittering articles. They can never resist the temptation to pick up rings, beads, and other bright objects. Lost trinkets, however, can usually be found again—by looking in the jackdaw's nest.

## Botticelli, the Tanner's Son

By Joseph Carter

In the surroundings of a tanner's shop, with its acrid smell of hides, there grew up, in the middle of the fifteenth century, the small son of Alessandro di Mariano Filipepi, a tanner of the city of Florence, Italy.

The city itself, especially in the heat of the summer sun, was never a very pleasant-smelling place, and the young Alessandro found the pungent odor of his father's shop a pleasant antidote to the heavy odors of the streets. So it was that he came to spend as much as he could of his spare time sitting in one corner of the busy dim-lit shop, away from the vats, reading by the light of the one small window that opened out onto the tiny road that ran along behind the building.

"Why do you sit there all the time reading in that book?" asked Alessandro the elder from his workbench, "why do you not spend more time studying at your accounts?"

"The accounts are so hard, father," said the boy.

"Perhaps they would come to you more easily if you would spend a little more time at them." He stopped his work to come to stand before his son. "How do you expect ever to become a business man if you cannot do your accounts well?"

"I do not want to be a business man," answered his son.

"That is what you are always saying to me. What then do you want to be?" The boy looked away from him.

"I should like rather to become a goldsmith," he said.

"If that is what you want so badly, if that is the reason you are always so discontented around my shop, perhaps it is better that you should become a bad goldsmith rather than even a good tanner. At least, it will mean that I will have some peace for a time."

"If I am to become a goldsmith," said the little Botticelli stoutly, "I will become a good one." His father's brown wrinkled face broke into one of its rare smiles.

"Of that I am sure," he said quietly.

And so it was that the boy became the pupil of the goldsmith Botticello, and applied himself to learning the trade he had chosen.

"Botticelli," said Botticello to him some time later, "you are a finished master of our trade. You could make a great deal more money than you do, if you would but devote yourself to your calling." The boy had acquired the name Botticelli because his eldest brother—nicknamed Botticello, or Little Barrel—took charge of him. Looking at his master across the workbench, the youth laughed pleasantly.

"I make enough money," he said. "At least it is enough to keep me alive—and that is enough for me to make from these pretty little designs."

"They are indeed pretty," said his master. "But why do you not spend more time at it, since you do it so well? You were quite enthusiastic about being a goldsmith when first you came into my shop."

**A Change of Heart**

"At that time," answered his pupil dreamily. "I did not know that the goldsmiths and the painters were of the same guild. In my ignorance, I did not even know there was such a thing as painting."

"And now you spend all your time watching them working, when you should be here cutting out your designs."

"I never realized how much they have to learn to become painters," he said dreamily, "why, they have shavers there much younger than myself, who know a great deal more about it than I myself."

"That is right, Botticelli. It is their trade, and they should know it. This is yours, and you should know this. You would not expect them to know as much about the business of being a goldsmith as you do, would you?"

"Of course not," returned Botticelli, "the only reason I told you such a thing is because I myself have been studying the craft of becoming a painter." His master set down his tools carefully.

"You mean you are going to become a painter, and give up the art of being a goldsmith?"

"That is it precisely. With the permission of my father, I have been studying under the great artist, Fra Filippo. That illustrious man himself says that I have taken remarkable strides forward. At first he did not know how I would do, I was so much older than most of the people who study to become painters. Generally they are working in an artist's studio when they are but 10 years old; of course, I am not an old man just yet, but I was older than that. But the good Fra Filippo says that I have a talent for pure line drawing unequaled by any other student he has seen."

"Indeed?" asked Botticello, taking up his tools again and going on with his work.

**Beautiful Drawing**

"Yes," answered the youth, "I have a great talent for drawing. I love to do it—so finely, so exactly, so exquisitely. I do not like covering up my beautiful lines with heavy color, so I choose always the lightest and most delicate colors, that they may emphasize how beautifully I can draw."

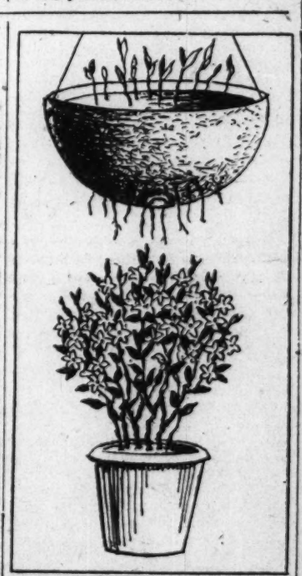
"I could have told you myself from your metal designs that you would be able to draw beautifully."

"Thank you, Master Botticello. Some day I shall become a great painter, and I shall always say: 'It was with Botticello the Goldsmith that I first learned the elements of my trade.'"

"That will be very nice of you, I'm sure. And now would you mind finishing that upon which you are working?"

"Not at all, master," said Botticelli, laughing, and taking up his work again with a little flourish.

And this promise of Botticelli's to pay tribute to the master of his youth was no empty gesture, for he became one of the renowned painters whom the world honors with the title "Old Masters."



**Above—Tiny Orange Plants With Roots Ready to Be Nipped Off. Below—An Orange Grove in a Flower Pot**

## An Orange Grove Indoors

Would you like to grow dainty flowering orange trees in your room? Here is an easy and interesting way of turning pips into charming miniature trees.

First collect between 70 and 100 pips and soak them in water for several days. Now cut an orange in half and scoop out the fruit, leaving the skins intact. Pierce two little holes in each skin and thread with string. Fill the skins with fine soil and plant 30 or more pips in each, covering them lightly. Water occasionally and hang in a sunny place.

Very soon tiny plants will shoot up and roots will show through the skins. These roots must be nipped off very carefully as they appear, for the success of the experiment depends on crowding the pips and stunting the main roots.

As soon as the trees have become sturdy, remove them from the skins with as little disturbance as possible, and place them in a flower-pot. Keep the pot out of drafts in a warm, sunny place. In a short time the little trees will bear a mass of white blossoms, and will continue to bloom for many months.

*When Winter Came*

Winter came—a thing unsaid,
Gray as lead,
Polished like stone put under glass.
Frozen grass
Nailed it close to ridgy ground.
Every sound
Creaked and crackled. Every street
Smelled of sleet.
People wrapped their collars high
And hurried by,
Hardly caring what they passed.
The slow, white flakes fell down at last.

PEARL STRACHAN

**Answers to Jumbled Presidents**

Washington; Roosevelt; Jefferson; Madison; Van Buren; Harrison; Fillmore; Harding; Pierce; Hayes; Garfield; Coolidge.

## Our Mail Bag

Starting a letter on its way to the Mail Bag is often the beginning of a friendship which may last for years and even lead to the meeting of correspondents in distant lands.

We have received some interesting letters lately, telling us of the enjoyment some of our Mail Bag correspondents have had through meeting the girls with whom they have exchanged letters.

A girl from Calgary, Alberta, who corresponded with Dorothy W., of Pembroke, Wales, visited Wales last summer and looked up her Mail Bag friend. Dorothy wrote to tell us how much she had enjoyed the visit; she enclosed, too, a letter written in Braille, to be sent to Maryan B., of Williston, North Dakota, which we were very happy to forward at once.

Here is what Merne H., of Los Angeles, California, wrote to tell us about her meeting with a Mail Bag friend:

Her correspondents, Merne wrote, are all lovely girls, "one especially I have learned to know quite well.

"She lives in Dorset, England. Last summer I had the fortunate experience of going to England with my mother. As I was unable to make the trip down to Dorset to accept her generous invitation to spend the week end with her, she came up to London.

"We spent one day together in London and had a most enjoyable time talking. We felt as if we knew each other after our correspondence and were soon fast friends.

"When we parted, we both agreed what a grand thing it was that we were able to meet, and our visit added a bright spot to my trip, as I had no other friends in England."

Frances K., of Los Angeles, California, wrote to tell us that she had enjoyed meeting two of her correspondents. A friend of ours in Boston told us of a girl from England who came to the United States last summer to visit a girl on a farm in New England with whom she had been corresponding for some time through the Mail Bag.

Some of our Mail Bag correspondents enjoy their friendships through it so much that they expect to continue that method of making friends by writing to the Youth Round Table when they reach the "over 20" classification. The Youth Round Table, as you probably know, is published on the Education Page on Tuesdays.

Mitzi H., of New York City, and Donna H., of Cleveland, Ohio, are among the members of our Mail Bag who look forward to corresponding through the Youth Round Table.

Donna wrote to tell us about an interesting use she makes of her Mail Bag letters, in which five foreign countries are represented.

"I belong to a Monitor Club," her letter says, "and many times I have read my different letters in the place of my Monitor report. The boys and girls enjoy hearing letters read from different countries.

"At one meeting I read one of my letters that came all the way from Japan. The letter, which is approximately a yard long, is written in the best of English on Japanese rice paper. The girl who wrote it is Japanese."

We have an inquiry as to whether subsequent letters in correspondence started through the Mail Bag must be exchanged through this office. The first letter must come to this office because we do not care to publish the full names and addresses of girls and boys who ask to be listed. That first letter, however, should contain the full name and address of the sender so that the person to whom it is written may reply direct. In replying to the letter, the new correspondent must also give his full name and adress and, thereafter, the letters will be exchanged directly between the correspondents.

Girls and boys who ask to have their names published in the Mail Bag must write letters to this department, giving their full name and address, age, and special interests.

Requests scribbled on scraps of paper are disregarded.

Here is the name of a boy who has the right idea about furthering the cause of peace and who would like to correspond with other boys in any part of the world, especially in British Colonies.

He is Glenn M. (15), Detroit, Michigan, and his interests include literature, history, chess, stamp collecting and journalism.

"At the present time, I have one foreign correspondent," his letter says, "and feel that the best way to further the cause of peace and international understanding lies in exchanging ideas with those of another point of view."

Christine B. (14), Coker Creek, Tennessee, lives on a farm where she has very few opportunities of meeting other girls and she would like very much to correspond through the Mail Bag.

"I live on a small farm with my father and little sister," her letter says. "I sure do get lonesome sometimes and would like to correspond with girls in other places, oh, so very much."

EDITOR

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

**Girls**

Edith Ann D. (12), Seattle, Washington. Would like to correspond with girls in England, New Zealand, or Australia. She is interested in outdoor life, reading, and stamp collecting.

Mary Louise and Patricia B. (12), twins, Chicago, Illinois, would like to correspond with girls, preferably twins, who live in foreign countries and write in English. They are interested in books, collecting stamps, tap dancing and all kinds of sports.

Mary F. (13), Ellisport, Washington, is interested in swimming and all indoor and outdoor sports.

Ruth Ellen K. (13), Ventura, California, is interested in stamp collecting, motion pictures, sports, and books.

Agnes Marion D. (12), Sunnydale, Kentucky, is interested in sewing, embroidery, reading, mathematics, English and history.

Ruth K. (14), Detroit, Michigan, would like to correspond with a girl in any foreign country. She is interested in indoor and outdoor sports and in collecting dolls.

Georgia S. (13), Topeka, Kansas, would like to write to a girl in Japan or China. She is interested in all sports, music and designing.

Marjorie L. (16), Marion, Indiana, would especially like to hear from girls who live in Virginia, where she was born and lived for eight years, and from girls in foreign countries. She is interested in reading, swimming, basketball, and music, and plays the Hawaiian guitar.

Beryl L. (16), Seattle, Washington, would like to correspond with girls in Japan, China and Egypt who will write to her in English. She is interested in all sports, reading and home economics.

Lucine S. (17), Rosalia, Washington, is interested in collecting souvenirs from foreign countries and in exchanging photographs.

Shirley Jane T. (17), Cashmere, Washington, is interested in swimming, knitting, hiking and fishing, but her special hobby is corresponding with other girls.

**Boys**

Larry P. (11), Waban, Massachusetts, collects stamps and would like to hear from boys in any foreign country who are also interested in this hobby.

Jimmie H. (13), Seattle, Washington, would like to correspond with boys in England, Italy or Sweden who are interested in stamp collecting, football, swimming or world affairs.

John T. T. (16), Patchogue, New York, would like a French correspondent. He says it "makes no difference where he lives in France, but I would rather have one who does not live in a large city."

**To Start a Correspondence**

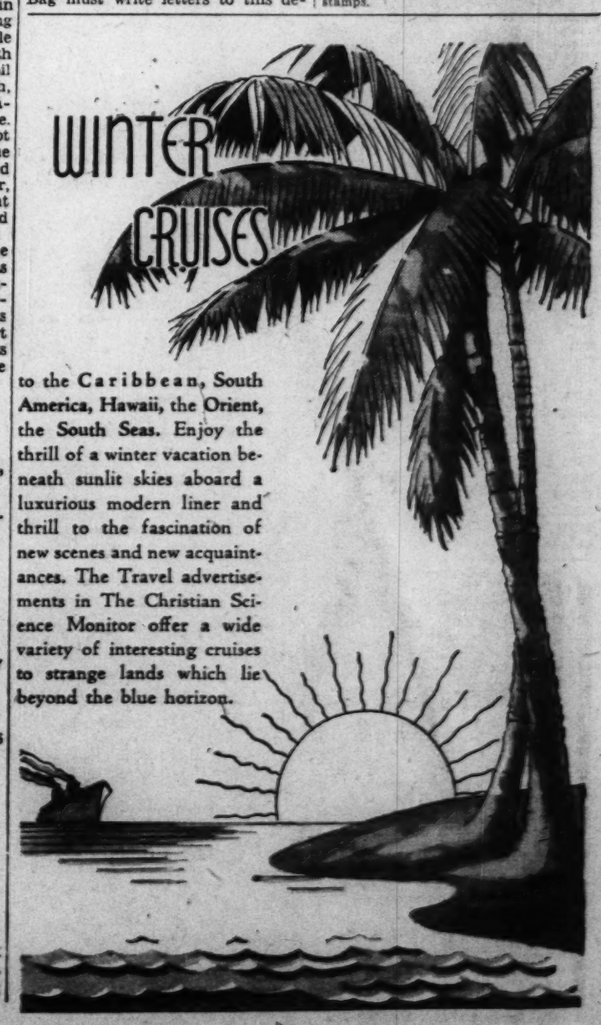
Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

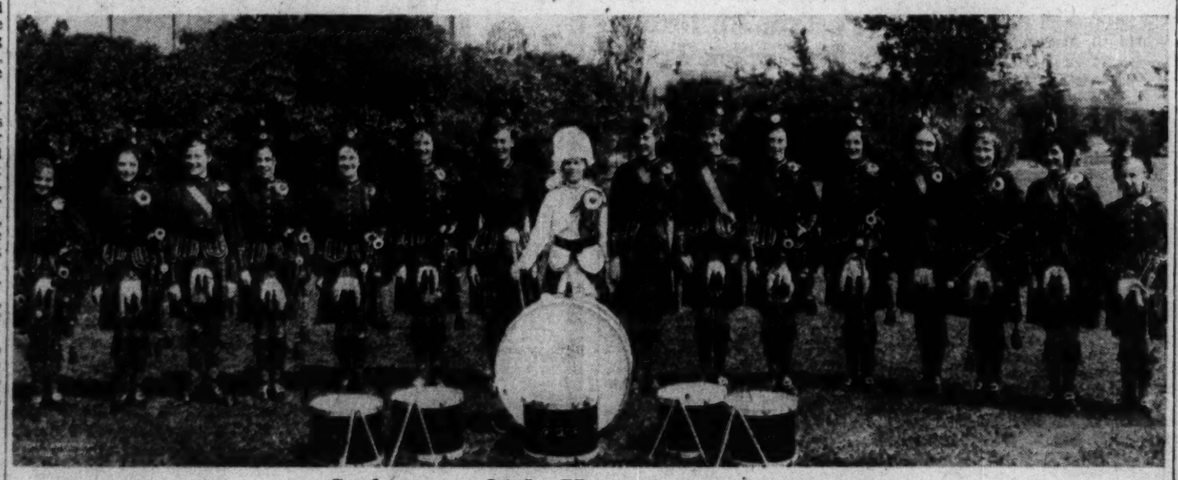
Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.




to the Caribbean, South America, Hawaii, the Orient, the South Seas. Enjoy the thrill of a winter vacation beneath sunlit skies aboard a luxurious modern liner and thrill to the fascination of new scenes and new acquaintances. The Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor offer a wide variety of interesting cruises to strange lands which lie beyond the blue horizon.



## Saskatoon Girls Have a Bagpipe Band

The Saskatoon Girls' Pipe Band made its first public appearance at the annual Industrial Exhibition held in Saskatoon last summer. The unusual sight of the bagpipes, handled capably by a group of young girls, their address and smartness on parade, brought a crowd of enthusiastic followers each night of their performance.

The band consists of ten pipers and six drummers, with Miss Nellie Small as drum-major, and tiny Fay Gordon as mascot. The uniforms are exceedingly smart, the Buchanan tartan being chosen for the kilt, plaid, hose and bag of the pipes, the band members wearing red tunics and black bonnets, while the drum-major and mascot are up-to-the-minute in white tunics and white busbies.

The young pipers played reels, marches, strathspeys and other pieces with ease and skill. The clever handling of the sticks and the whirling of the big drum brought much applause to the young drummers. The trim drum-major wielded her pace-stick with the air of a veteran.

Business and Industry

# Sales of Chain Stores in 1936 Second Largest in Their History

Commerce and Finance

## Australian Wool Price Raised By Japanese Buying

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian wool, despite cessation of Japanese purchasing as retaliation for Australian tariff action against her manufactured goods, has soared to extraordinary price levels. Since the annual auction sales opened in the first week of September, the average price of wool so sold has jumped from 12.5d a lb. to 18d, a level reached by weekly progressive increases.

The truth is that increased Japanese buying in New Zealand, South Africa and South American has thrown additional buyers usually operating in those countries on the Australian market. The world can supply only a certain amount of wool, and this quantity merely copes with current world consumption. There are no surplus stocks for consumers to draw on. So no matter where one particular section of the demand goes, the remainder of the demand must be satisfied if not from the usual source, then from another. Though Japan has not bought in Australia, her operations elsewhere are preserving a market balance.

**Prices Higher**

The prices at the opening of the wool auction season were well above those which had ruled in the doldrum season between the close of the 1935-36 auctions and the opening of the new selling season. In that period had come the announcements of the Australian so-called "discriminatory" tariff and of the Japanese boycott.

The Japanese are usually the most active of operators in private sales during this off season, and the absence of their inquiries led to an easing in rates. That this was a false index to the 1936-37 season's results has been proved by events since September. From the beginning of that month until the cessation of the sales for the Christmas recess, prices advanced nearly 50 per cent.

In the period from July 1 to Oct. 31, the latest for which official statistics are available, 715,094 bales of wool were sold for £12,509,083. In the two auction-selling months of September and October, the totals were 686,154 bales and £11,980,970 respectively—a fair indication that, unless some totally unforeseeable factor arises, Australia's wool clip this season will be rapidly sold at prices which will send the country to high national prosperity and woolgrowers to affluence.

**Burry Wool Active**

The strength of the market has been principally due to Yorkshire buying on a free scale. Millmen from that great English manufacturing center are buying more burry wools than for some years, thus compensating for the absence of Japanese buyers, who generally are active in quest of those lines.

European competition has been particularly keen. It has been gradually gaining increased strength since France devalued the franc late in September, and was followed in similar action by Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

France has been a notable purchaser at recent sales. She was South Africa's largest buyer last season, but if her present activity is maintained, she will show an appreciable extension in her Australian operations this year, especially now that a reciprocal trade treaty between her and Australia has been arranged.

Active German buying has also been noticed. United States millmen have bought good-class spinners' wools in increased quantities.

**Exports Increase**

Exports to the principal destinations during the first four months of the wool-selling year were:

| | Bales | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1935 | 1936 |
| United Kingdom | 239,009 | 350,460 |
| Belgium | 88,454 | 106,423 |
| France | 63,569 | 55,278 |
| Germany | 25,704 | 45,890 |
| Netherlands | 20,470 | 16,105 |
| United States | 4,518 | 13,200 |
| Italy | 6,504 | 12,888 |
| Poland | 14,333 | 10,695 |
| Czechoslovakia | 8,768 | 9,794 |
| Austria | 4,156 | 3,900 |
| Canada | 3,207 | 3,371 |

Last year, during the four months, 158,825 bales were shipped to Japan; this year the total is only 932 bales, and all of those were purchased before the end of the last wool-selling year, but shipped this year.

**Japanese Competition**

The value of Japan's competition to Australian sales, particularly during the depression years, cannot be disregarded, but her present activity elsewhere has deprived Yorkshire, European countries, and the United States of the opportunity to obtain normal supplies in South Africa, New Zealand, and South America.

As a result, those consuming countries have found it necessary to secure large amounts in Australia. It may be that if business had not shown such general revival, the absence of Japanese competition here would have produced more ill effects at Australian sales.

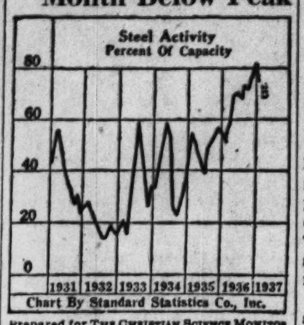
It is Different

That's why so many have changed to the Clean-Be-Tween, the adjustable toothbrush. That's why so many Dentists recommend the Clean-Be-Tween. We believe you, too, will change from the ordinary toothbrush when you see the Clean-Be-Tween. TEETH HALF CLEANED ONLY HALF PROTECTED. Protect your teeth this modern way — the Clean-Be-Tween Way.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR DENTIST or write us

CLEAN-BE-TWEEN TOOTHBRUSH CO., INC. 200 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY 1000 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.


## Steel Output This Month Below Peak




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The near term outlook for steel operations is contingent on developments in the labor situation, particularly in the automobile industry.

It is impossible at this time to predict the extent to which steel output will be curtailed because of strikes in the automobile trade, but the importance of the latter is evident in the fact that it has recently been taking at least 25 per cent of total steel shipments.

For the immediate future, of course, the indicated sharp reduction in automobile production will adversely affect steel output, but it is not unlikely that demands from other consumers will hold mill operations in January at around 75 per cent of capacity. In the opening month of 1936, ingot output was 51.4 per cent of capacity.

## Swift & Company Is Charged With Unfair Practices

NEW YORK (AP)—Testimony that Swift & Co., meat packers, discriminated among customers in credit privileges was presented at the opening hearing on a government complaint that the Swift firm was guilty of unfair trade practices.

The complaint, made by the Department of Agriculture, specified that the respondents obtained the exclusive privilege of supplying meat to the International Mercantile Marine Company, steamship operators, in return for assurances of increased freight traffic, in violation of the Packers & Stockyards Act of 1921.

The hearing, which is expected to continue for several weeks, opened before Raymond L. Dillman, Department of Agriculture solicitor's office examiner.

Alfred L. Brahm Jr., Pittsburgh, Penna., meat wholesaler and the first witness, testified the Swift Company gave him two weeks to pay bills, while a Pittsburgh hospital was granted three months' time and a hotel there got a 45-day concession.

Asked by John L. O'Brien, counsel for Swift, how he knew this, Mr. Brahm said the superintendent of the hospital told him about its arrangement and that he had seen the hotel's meat bills.

Two other witnesses, one of them William R. Margerum of Philadelphia, testified Swift's credit terms were not as good as those their firms in turn allowed to their customers.

## Mexico Tackles Big Agrarian Bond Debt

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government's move to rehabilitate its outstanding agrarian bonds and to issue new ones announced by Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez is hailed as the first serious effort to deal with a staggering problem.

The agrarian debt, which has been created through payments to land owners for properties expropriated for the use of peasants, has reached the huge total of over a half billion pesos (about $140,000,000).

While Suarez indicated clearly he was cognizant of the fact the debt was beyond the present limits of the Government's resources, banking and diplomatic quarters interpreted the step as another indication of the determination of President Lazaro Cardenas to put Mexico's credit on a sound basis.

## Delafield, N. Y., Banker To Enter Brokerage Business

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Edward C. Delafield, vice president of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, has announced his intentions to resign from that position in the near future to enter the brokerage business through the organization of the firm of Delafield & Delafield. The new firm will open on Feb. 1 with offices at 14 Wall Street. Mr. Delafield will remain a member of the executive committee and of the board of directors of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

The partners of the new firm will be Edward C. Delafield, M. Livingston Delafield and Chester A. Braman. Through Mr. Braman, the firm will have membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

Edward C. Delafield, senior partner of the new firm, has been active in banking in New York city for more than 35 years. Mr. Braman is a director of A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., of which his father was president.

## Nash-Kelvinator Declares Initial Dividend of 25c

CHICAGO (AP) — The Nash-Kelvinator Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Feb. 20 to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

The recently merged corporation's board of directors elected five new members.

They were Percy J. Ebbott, vice-president of Chase National Bank, New York, H. G. Perkins of Detroit, former vice-president of Kelvinator; H. T. Pierpont of Worcester, Mass.; Ernest Stauffen Jr., vice-president of the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, and Merlin Wiley, a Detroit attorney.

## December Sales Of Chain Stores Best in History

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Chain stores in 1936 had, with one exception, their biggest year in history from the standpoint of sales volume, according to a compilation of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., while December sales topped any previous month on record.

The first 25 chains to report showed a sales volume of $356,890,478 in December, an increase of $52,768,078, or 17.3 per cent above the like 1935 month and $81,093,724 above volume in December, 1934.

For the full 12 months ended Dec. 31, says the survey, these chains did $2,800,418,147, which, with the single exception of the year 1929, was the largest volume reported for chains in their history. In the same 12 months in 1935 they did $2,439,322,001. The increase last year over 1934 was $361,096,146, or 14.8 per cent, as contrasted with the gain of 9.8 per cent in December, 1935, over the same month in 1934.

The volume for the last month compared with a volume of $281,638,034 for October, which was the second largest month for 1936 and with $249,125,095 in November, the third largest month of the year.

Following is a compilation of the sales for the 25 chains for December and for the 12 months, arranged in groups:

| | December 1936 | December 1935 | P.C. Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail order | $120,110,421 | $93,322,831 | 28.8 |
| Variety | 141,724,744 | 143,655,968 | 12.6 |
| Grocery | 51,533,452 | 46,936,804 | 9.8 |
| Shoe | 5,122,927 | 3,851,060 | 33.7 |
| Drug | 10,482,043 | 9,053,155 | 15.7 |
| Apparel | 7,906,891 | 6,602,582 | 19.7 |
| | $356,890,478 | $304,122,400 | 17.3 |

| | 12 Months 1936 | 12 Months 1935 | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail order | $938,902,763 | $749,688,841 | 25.2 |
| Variety | 1,041,595,643 | 947,208,180 | 9.9 |
| Grocery | 615,926,170 | 561,641,541 | 9.6 |
| Shoe | 54,272,531 | 46,315,604 | 17.2 |
| Drug | 93,463,675 | 85,423,348 | 9.4 |
| Apparel | 56,257,365 | 49,044,487 | 14.7 |
| | $2,800,418,147 | $2,439,322,001 | 14.8 |

## Purchasing Power Of Wage Earner Up

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—During the month of November the purchasing power of average weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries was 5.6 per cent higher than the average for 1929, while the average work-week was 14.5 per cent shorter than in 1929.

These facts are brought out in a comparison of conditions of labor in 25 manufacturing industries in 1929 and 1936 made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The current higher purchasing power of wages is accounted for chiefly by the fact that weekly money earnings have advanced more rapidly than the cost of living. In November, 1936, weekly money earnings had recovered to 90.5 per cent of the 1929 level. The cost of living, however, stood at 85.7 per cent of the 1929 level.

Average hours worked per week in November, 1936, were 41.3, as compared with 48.3 in 1929. The number of workers employed in these 25 manufacturing industries in November was 95 per cent of the average number employed in 1929.

## Cocoa Deliveries in U. S. 14 Per Cent Above 1935

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Cocoa deliveries in 1936 for consumption in the United States totaled 4,573,000 bags, an increase of 14 per cent over 1935, according to the Scarburgh Company in its fifty-fifth annual report. Deliveries last year included 2,139,000 bags of West African cocoa and 1,751,000 bags of Brazilian cocoa. As the latest estimate of the yield of the current Brazilian crop is 1,750,000 bags, it will be noted that the United States last year consumed an amount equal to the total Brazilian production.

"Visible" stocks in the United States as of Dec. 31, 1936, are estimated at 608,000 bags, against 932,000 bags at the end of the previous year. Although the decrease in all visible stocks amounts to approximately 36 per cent, the greatest decline occurred in Brazilian cocoa.

## Rochester, N. Y. Building In 1936 Near 1929 Peak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Building construction in Rochester hit near the 1929 peak in 1936, with home building for the first 11 months 90 per cent ahead of that a year ago and with factory construction in December alone tripling that of December, 1935, according to figures at City Hall.

Residential suburbs ran even ahead of the city in home construction. Remodeling permits also increased over last year.

Figures compiled by the statistical bureau of the Chamber of Commerce revealed that the construction industry here gave employment to 9000 building mechanics, or about 6 per cent of those gainfully employed.

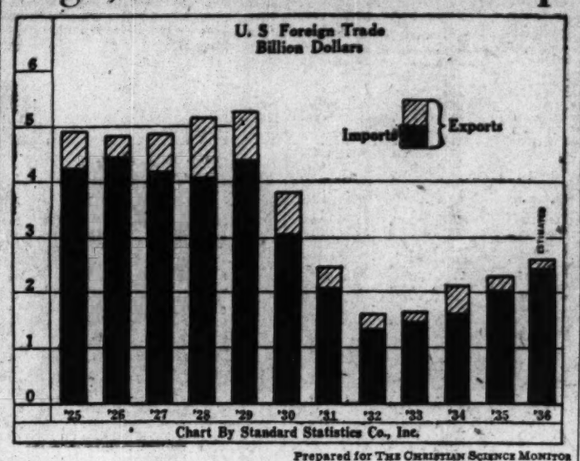
## American Gas Reports Substantial Gain in Net

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Net income of the American Gas & Electric Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended on Nov. 30, 1936, totaled $12,127,559 after federal income taxes, surtax on undistributed profits, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends and other charges.

The income was equal, after $6 preferred dividend requirements, to $2.22 each on 4,482,737 common shares outstanding. In the corresponding 12 months of 1935, the net income of $10,417,620 equaled $1.84 a common share.

## U. S. Foreign Trade at 6-Year High; Favorable Balance Drops




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Foreign trade of the United States is indicated on the chart for the past 12 years. The shaded portions of the bars show the excess of exports over imports.

## Prospects for Stocks in 1937 Are Studied in Tillman Survey

Discussion of the recent warning by President Gay of the New York Stock Exchange on speculation in low-priced stocks; problems for the investor arising from the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal to continue freight surcharges and the still open question of the Government's decision on the utility holding companies are contained in an investor's handbook by Carroll Tillman, head of the Tillman Survey of Boston, Mass.

Profit possibilities will be numerous, according to Mr. Tillman, since he expects the record will show during the year that 500 stocks have surpassed the high prices they reached in 1929. Nearly half that number have done so from 1932 to 1936; so, if in another year's time, the remaining half will also "cross the tape" the obvious conclusion is some very interesting market opportunities in 1937. But there will be very definite boundaries to the field of choice," says the author.

Especially among the low-priced shares does he advise extreme caution, going to great pains to select from some 500 stocks selling under $18 a list of 30 to illustrate his arguments.

## Department Stores Announce Year-End Dividend Payments

Department stores held the center of interest the past week with dividend announcements. Several merchandising concerns announced increases and payments of accumulations. Those with fiscal years ending on or before Jan. 31 will thus be able to cut the tax on undistributed earnings.

Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., declared a dividend of 10 cents a share to common stockholders. In 1936 the company paid 35 cents on Dec. 15, 45 cents on Sept. 28, and 10 cents on June 27 and March 27.

A dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock of Abraham & Straus, Inc., also was voted. Payments last year included 45 cents on March 31 and June 30, 90 cents on Sept. 30 and 75 cents on Dec. 15.

The Associated Dry Goods Corporation announced resumption on its second preferred stock, lapsed since 1932, with a payment of $1.75 a share on accumulations, to be made March 1 to stock of record Feb. 5. The regular of $1.50 on the first preferred was also declared, with the same dates applicable. The company operates department stores in New York, Newark, N. J., Baltimore, Louisville, Buffalo and Minneapolis.

Federated Department Stores operating in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Columbus declared a dividend of 50 cents a common share to be paid Jan. 28 to stock of record Jan. 18. Less than a month ago a similar dividend was ordered.

Wm. Filene's Sons' Company, a Boston subsidiary of Federated, announced a dividend of 20 cents a common share. It is to be paid Jan. 27 to holders of record Jan. 18. On Dec. 15 a payment of 50 cents was made.

Dividend declarations also included two chain stores. Interstate Department Stores voted a $2.25 dividend on the common stock. The last payment was 50 cents on Oct. 6, 1936. McLellan Stores Company, subsidiary of United States Corporation, gave shareholders a common dividend of 75 cents a share to be paid Jan. 23 to stock of record Jan. 18. An initial dividend of 20 cents was paid Nov. 1. McLellan operates a chain of more than 200 low-priced merchandise stores.

## Retail Installment Sales Increase 33 P. C. in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Installment sales of department stores registered a gain of 33 per cent during 1936 over 1935, the National Retail Dry Goods Association reported.

The 33 per cent advance supplements an increase of 35 per cent in 1935 over 1934. These figures compared with a 12 per cent increase in dollar sales in the field in 1935 over the previous year, and a 7 per cent gain in dollar sales in 1935 over 1934.

"The growth of installment selling both in 1935 and 1936," the report said, "has been influenced considerably by increased interest in home furnishings, particularly in furniture and household appliances. It was noted the furniture department was one of the departments most frequently indicated by stores reporting in the survey as having experienced a substantial sales increase in 1936."

**Zenith Resumes Dividends**

The Zenith Radio Corporation announced a dividend of 50 cents on its stock, the first since Nov. 1, 1929.


HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE 40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868


## Municipal Financing In 1936 Holds Well

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Aggregate state and municipal financing in 1936 totaled $1,154,700,000, a slight decline from the 1935 figure of $1,195,717,000 according to a compilation made by the Daily Bond Buyer.

State and municipal financing in December aggregated $91,573,721 compared with $126,454,434 in December, 1935.

During the month Public Works Administration financing amounted to $318,406, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation operations to $2,192,000, compared with $4,623,000 and $12,096,000, respectively, in December, 1935.

The revised total for November was $69,241,229, of which $2,048,892 represented PWA financing, and $297,500 was by the RFC.

The following table, prepared by the Daily Bond Buyer, compares municipal bond sale totals in December and the 12 months ended on Dec. 31, for the last 10 years:

| | December | 12 Months to Dec. 31 |
|---|---|---|
| 1936 | $91,573,721 | $1,154,700,381 |
| 1935 | 126,454,434 | 1,195,717,486 |
| 1934 | 114,183,124 | 1,175,333,698 |
| 1933 | 302,474,176 | 1,127,576,381 |
| 1932 | 165,167,272 | 936,855,060 |
| 1931 | 49,244,431 | 1,251,771,394 |
| 1930 | 97,703,253 | 1,382,870,539 |
| 1929 | 286,517,056 | 1,442,381,438 |
| 1928 | 116,140,540 | 1,389,818,717 |
| 1927 | 117,903,228 | 1,477,769,824 |

## Waltham Bank Is Granted Federal Charter by FHLB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced it had approved the application of the Waltham Co-operative Bank, Waltham, Mass., to operate under a Federal Savings and Loan Association charter.

The bank has assets of $6,379,000, becoming the largest in the Boston Metropolitan area to receive a federal charter.

## Latvian Ministry Is Given Greater Control of Banks

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RIGA, Latvia—Greater control of banking transactions has been given to the Latvian Ministry of Finance by virtue of a supplement to the credit law.

The Minister of Finance is authorized to discharge any bank employee or any member of the board of directors. The official reasons given for granting such authority are that directors may have an insufficient knowledge of banking operations and that all kinds of frauds are possible by clerks over whom a board has little or no control.

The supplement also provides for the fixing of maximum interest rates by the Minister of Finance for certain groups of banks or individual banks. This is deemed necessary, according to a statement made by the press, by Ludvigs Ekis, present Finance Minister, because the smaller and weaker banks are likely to attract depositors by higher interest rates which in turn induce larger banks to follow suit in order not to lose clients.

Only banks are now permitted to accept savings deposits, and all other enterprises, whether co-operative or private firms, are prohibited from doing so. The explanation of this part of the supplement declares that in a number of cases individuals have lost their savings through depositing money with enterprises other than banks. Many of such enterprises, it is said, have gone bankrupt.

## Great Northern Rd. $50,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The large-scale movement of railroad bonds to the market, which was a feature of Wall Street finance last year, is being continued with the offering of $50,000,000 of Great Northern Railway general mortgage 3¾ per cent Series I bonds of 1967.

The issue is offered at 97½ and accrued interest by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; First Boston Corporation; White, Weld & Co.; Lee, Higginson Corporation; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc., and Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.

In 1936 Great Northern provided the largest bond offering of the year in the sale of $99,422,400 of 4 per cent convertible mortgage bonds at par. The effect of the two offerings is to reduce substantially the company's interest charges. Last year's offering replaced 7 per cent bonds.

Net proceeds to the company from its latest financing of $47,750,000 will be used to pay $10,185,000 of Montana extension first mortgage 4 per cent bonds on or before their maturity on June 1; $6,000,000 of 6 per cent and $4,000,000 of 5 per cent of Montana Central Railway first mortgage bonds on or before maturity on July 1, and for the redemption at 101½ on July 1 of about $40,843,000 of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway 5 per cent bonds, extended to 1943.

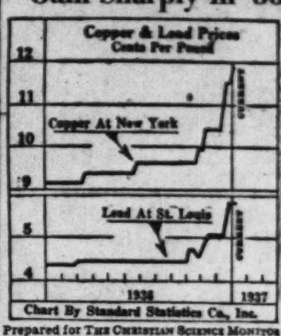
Great Northern also planned to sell on or about March 1, $4,650,000 of equipment trust certificates the prospectus stated. The company is to expend about $6,500,000 on new rolling stock this year.

## First Wool Auction Sales Of Year Open at London

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The first wool auction sales this year opened yesterday with crowded attendance, and offerings totaled 8791 bales, of which 7746 were sold. The good selection offered was freely taken by all leading traders, and withdrawals were negligible.

Merinos opened 7½ to 10 per cent advance over the closing prices of the last session, and greasy crossbreds were higher than anticipated at 10 to 15 per cent increases.

## Copper, Lead Prices Gain Sharply in '36




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While the price advances pictured in the accompanying chart have doubtless been thoroughly warranted on the basis of the existing high rate of consumption and the strong statistical positions of the metals, the inevitable effect of higher prices will be a sharp increase in 1937 production schedules.

There is no present indication that new supplies will assume proportions in the immediate future sufficient to create any price weakness of significance.

## Shortage of Rayon Yarn, Higher Prices Predicted for 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Short stocks of rayon yarn, a strong price structure and capacity production throughout 1937 were predicted in Rayon Organon, published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., in a survey.

"With consumption of rayon yarn continuing at record breaking totals," says the publication, as evidenced by the huge total consumption of approximately 290,000,000 pounds in 1936, the chief problem facing the industry during the new year will be to supply this continued demand with domestic production.

"In common with other industries, the rayon industry may experience labor troubles during the year, which together with rising raw material prices might cause an increase in rayon yarn prices."

Domestic production of rayon yarn approximated 275,000,000 pounds in 1936, a gain of 7 per cent over 1935, the Organon reported. The 290,000,000-pound consumption was 15 per cent ahead of 1935. The industry, it said, ended the year with only a three-days' supply of yarn stock on hand, the lowest in history.

## New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.333 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering, dated Jan. 13 and maturing Oct. 13, 1937, averaged 0.333 per cent. Tenders of $125,862,000 were made, and $50,022,000 were accepted.

Except for two bids totaling $55,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.810, equivalent to a rate of about 0.251 per cent per annum, to 99.728, equivalent to a rate of about 0.359 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.947, and the average rate is about 0.333 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

## Service Concerns' Income for 1935 Is $2,029,302,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Receipts by service establishments during 1935 totaled $2,029,302,000 during 1935, according to the Bureau of Census.

This figure is $81,784,000 over the preliminary tabulation of $1,947,518,000 which was made public last October.

The report covers 574,708 establishments, engaged in selling "services" rather than goods, which distinguishes them from retail stores. These establishments required 580,840 active proprietors and firm members and 634,232 full-time and part-time employees to "serve" their customers.

The 634,232 employees were paid $567,517,000, of which $497,118,000 was paid to full-time employees and $70,399,000 to part-timers. Compensation to proprietors and firm members is not included in the pay-roll tabulations.

Funeral directors, embalmers and crematories, included in the "personal services" group, had the largest receipts of all kinds of service establishments, $230,014,000. Other classifications in the personal service group with large receipts are barber shops with annual receipts of $209,337,000, and beauty parlors, with $171,943,000.

In the "business service group," adjustment and credit bureaus and collection agencies had the largest receipts, $43,663,000.

Included in the "repair services and custom industries" group are figures for specialized automobile services. Storage garage receipts reached $68,040,000, while parking lots received $18,751,000. Top and body repair shops did a $32,611,000 business.

**Air Associates Net Doubled**

Air Associates, Inc., and subsidiaries for the year to Sept. 30 show net income after federal taxes and other charges of $67,001, equal after preferred dividends to $3.30 each on 14,502 common shares, against $42,127, or $1.58 a common share, in preceding 12 months.

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NEW ISSUE

January 14, 1937.

180,000 Shares*

Household Finance Corporation

5% Preferred Stock

($100 par value—Cumulative)

*Subject, as to 106,150⅝ shares, to prior exchange rights (expiring January 30, 1937) granted by Household Finance Corporation to the holders of its Participating Preference Stock.

PRICE $100 PER SHARE

(Carrying full quarterly dividend due April 15, 1937)

*Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

Clark, Dodge & Co. — Lee Higginson Corporation

Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated — White, Weld & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

Blair, Bonner & Company

Listed Stock Quotations

# Motors, Farm Equipments, Specialties Up in Uneven Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Market Irregular, As Motor Issues Reveal Strength

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Hopes for a quick settlement of the General Motors strike spurred automotive stocks on a brisk rally in today's market, with favored issues pushing up 1 to 3 points.

Farm implements, slow most of the session, developed a following in late dealings.

Coppers did a bit better when producers boosted the domestic price of the red metal to 13 cents a pound, a new top since 1930. The export rate, however, was lower, as foreign output restrictions were temporarily abandoned.

The trend in stocks was far from uniform and, near the final hour, losses were well distributed. Transfers were around 3,200,000 shares.

**Motors Well Bought**

With a conference under way between General Motors officials and union representatives to seek means of effecting a peaceful conclusion of the present labor impasse, Wall Street sentiment appeared to be substantially improved.

There was a heavy turnover of low-priced utilities, but most of these failed to duplicate their Wednesday's forward shove. Selected steels followed the motors. Sugars were in supply. Some of the merchandising issues lost ground. Specialties were still favored.

Conspecious shares on the recovery were Chrysler, General Motors, Hudson, Studebaker, Packard, Reo, Mullins Manufacturing, Kelsey-Hayes, Stewart-Warner, Murray Corporation, Electric Auto-Lite, Hayes Body, U. S. Steel, General Electric, du Pont, Crown Cork, Newport Industries, Container Corporation, Omnibus Corporation, Celotex and Loew's.

The majority of the rails were unchanged to a shade advanced. Prominent on the downside were Fajardo Sugar, Great Western Sugar, Holly Sugar, American Sugar Refining, South Porto Rico, American Telephone, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Woolworth, Macy, Sears Roebuck and Douglas Aircraft.

**U. S. Bonds Rise**

Low yield corporate liens showed a moderate downward slant in today's bond market as investment circles continued to scrutinize the credit horizon for further signs of hardening in money rates.

In contrast, U. S. Governments recorded a little progress in the early dealings in the face of Washington advices quoting Secretary Morgenthau to the effect that the trend of bankers' bill rates has a bearing on Government securities and the general money situation. Bill rates were advanced 1-16 of 1 per cent yesterday, and investment circles viewed the revision as another straw pointing to a rise in the cost of short term funds.

Speculative sections took their cue from the action of the share list, and in a few industrial convertibles substantial gains were established.

Low yielders offered down fractionally included National Dairy 3¾, Pacific Gas 3¾, Texas Corporation 3½s, and Union Pacific 3½s.

The lower drift also affected Alleghany Corp. 5s, International Telephone 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s, Studebaker 6s pushed up more than 3, while loans of International Hydro Electric, Rock Island, Chesapeake & Ohio, American & Foreign Power and Frisco climbed fractions to around a point.

Improvement predominated in the foreign division, with advances ranging from 1 to 2 in Abitibi Power 5s, Colombia 6s and Polish 6s.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Increased or Reduced | Rate | Period | Payable | Holders of record |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Driver Harris | Increased | 37½c | Q | Jan. 22 | Jan. 18 |
| General Foods | | 50c | Q | Feb. 15 | Jan. 25 |
| Kress (S H) Co, new | | 40c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| Pittsburgh&Lake Erie RR | | $2.25 | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 18 |
| **Extra** | | | | | |
| Amer Nat Bk and Tr Co (Chicago, Ill) | | $2 | .. | Jan. 15 | Jan. 14 |
| Bullock's, Inc | | $1.50 | .. | Jan. 26 | Jan. 14 |
| Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd | | 2½c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Reliance Mfg | | 10c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| **Initial** | | | | | |
| Distillers Corp-Seagrams, Ltd, 5% pf | | $1.25 | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 2 |
| Duquesne Naturl Gas Co, $4 pref | | $1 | .. | Dec. 30 | Dec. 30 |
| Do $5 pf | | $1 | .. | Dec. 30 | Dec. 30 |
| Nat Standrd, new40c | | 40c | .. | Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| **Resumed** | | | | | |
| Holland Amer Line 3% | | .. | .. | ..... | ..... |
| **Stock** | | | | | |
| Pub Nat Bk & Tr (New York) | | 20% | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 19 |
| **Irregular** | | | | | |
| Can Management | | 25c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 20 |
| International Utilities | | | | | |
| $7 pr pf | | $1.75 | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| Do $3.50 pr pf | | 87½c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| **Regular** | | | | | |
| Adams Millis Corp | | 50c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| Do 1st pf | | $1.75 | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| Amer Nat Bk and Tr Co (Chicago, Ill) | | $1 | Q | Jan. 15 | Jan. 14 |
| Do | | $1 | Q | Mar. 15 | Mar. 14 |
| Boston RR Hold Co | | $4 | .. | ..... | Jan. 11 |
| Bull's, Inc | | $1.25 | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 11 |
| Capital Mgmt | | 25c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 20 |
| Continental Can | | 75c | Q | Feb. 15 | Jan. 25 |
| Crown Drug pf | | $3½c | Q | Feb. 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Fidelity-Phila Tr | | $4.50 | Q | Feb. 15 | Jan. 30 |
| First Nat Bk (Chicago) | | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 1 | ..... |
| Do | | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | ..... |
| Kaufmann Dpt Strs pf | | $1.75 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 10 |
| Kress (SH) &Cop | | 15c | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| Larus&Br 6% | | $2 | .. | Dec. 31 | Dec. 22 |
| Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven R R | | $1.25 | $ | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| N Y Tel Co | | $2 | Q | Dec. 31 | Dec. 31 |
| Pullman Inc | | 37½c | Q | Feb. 15 | Jan. 25 |
| Quebec Power | | 25c | Q | Feb. 15 | Jan. 27 |
| Reliance Mfg | | 10c | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| Ry pf | | $1.75 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 22 |
| Super Water, L & P Co 7% pf | | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Util Pr&Rd Co | | 40c | $ | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pr lien | | $1 | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 26 |
| Do 5½% pf | | $1.37½ | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 26 |
| Wickland (JV) Dry Ic | | .. | .. | Jan. 20 | Jan. 15 |
| Woolworth (FW) Co | | 60c | Q | Mar. 1 | Feb. 10 |

*Payable immediately.

### Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 10 lower.

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 119.5 | 119.5 | 117.0b |
| May | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0b |

bBid. nNominal.

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Jan. 14 Last | Jan. 13 Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74¾ | 59 | Acme Steel (4) | 65½ | 64¾ | 65½ | 64¾ |
| 10⅝ | 9¾ | Adams Express (.85b) | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ |
| 25¾ | 17⅞ | Adams Millis (1¾b) | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26¾ |
| 21⅛ | 1⅛ | Advance Rumely | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 86½ | 58 | Air Reduction (1f) | 78½ | 78½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 4¼ | 3 | Airway Elec App | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 17½ | 13 | Alaska Juneau (.80f) | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 5½ | 2½ | Alleghany Corp (h) | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 61½ | 12⅝ | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47⅛ |
| 84½ | 27 | Alleghany pr pf (h) | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| 40⅝ | 26⅞ | Allegheny Steel (1.65b) | 27½ | 39¾ | 38⅝ | 39¾ |
| 245 | 157 | Allied Chem (6) | 233 | 231 | 231 | .. |
| 34 | 23 | Allied Mills (½b) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30¾ |
| 26⅛ | 6¾ | Allied Stores (.20b) | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 81 | 35⅝ | Allis Chalmers (1½f) | 79¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¾ |
| 34½ | 19⅝ | Alpha Port Cem (1) | 32¾ | 33 | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 5¾ | 4 | Amal Leather | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 125½ | 21½ | Amal Leather pf (3) | 40 | 39½ | 40 | 39⅝ |
| 125½ | 75 | †Amerada (3) | 107¾ | 107 | 107 | 107¼ |
| 89 | 49 | Am Ag Ch Del (4b) | 89¼ | 88 | 89½ | 87 |
| 55½ | 36 | Am Bank Note (1f) | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 70½ | 40 | Am Brake S&F (2f) | 71⅝ | 71 | 71 | 71⅝ |
| 141 | 124 | Am Brake S&F pf (6½) | 143 | 142d | 142½ | .. |
| 137½ | 110 | Am Can (4f) | 116¾ | 115½ | 116¾ | 116¼ |
| 60½ | 30 | Am Car & Fdry | 62 | 61 | 61¾ | 62 |
| 100 | 51¾ | Am Car & F pf | 98 | 94½ | 94½ | .. |
| 78¼ | 31 | Am Chain & Cable (4b) | 78¾ | 78 | 78 | 79 |
| 16¼ | 7½ | Am Colortype | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 35⅜ | 20½ | Am Com Alcohol (½b) | 27¼ | 26½ | 27¼ | 26½ |
| 32 | 16¼ | Am Crystal Sug (½b) | 32⅜ | 29½ | 29¾ | 32½ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Am Encaustic T | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 |
| 14⅝ | 9¾ | Am European | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 15⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Am & For Pow | 11¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ |
| 60⅜ | 29¾ | Am & For Pow pf | 64⅜ | 62¾ | 64 | 62¾ |
| 52½ | 25 | Am & For Pow 6 | 55⅜ | 54¼ | 54¾ | 53¾ |
| 22½ | 12 | Am & For Pw 2nf | 33½ | 31 | 31⅝ | 33¾ |
| 21½ | 13 | Am Hawaiian (1) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 18⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅜ | Am Hide & L | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ |
| 51⅞ | 37 | Am Home Pr (2.40†) | 50 | 49¾ | 50 | 49⅞ |
| 4¾ | 2⅛ | Am Ice | 3¼ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 24 | 16½ | Am Ice pf (2) | 20¾ | 18⅛ | 20⅝ | 19 |
| 48¾ | 23½ | Am Locomotive | 46½ | 45 | 45 | 45¾ |
| 123½ | 86 | Am Loco pf (3g) | 118 | 116 | 116 | 117½ |
| 20⅞ | 21 | *Am Mach & Fy (1f) | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24⅜ |
| 15 | 10 | Am Mach & Met (.60) | 13⅜ | 12⅜ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 54⅞ | 27 | Am Metal | 65¾ | 63¼ | 64½ | 64¼ |
| 14⅜ | 7⅛ | Am Power & Lt | 17⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 16¾ |
| 74½ | 36⅝ | Am P&L 5% pf (5) | 72⅛ | 71½ | 71½ | 72⅜ |
| 87½ | 41 | Am P&L 6% pf (6) | 85½ | 83¾ | 85½ | 84¾ |
| 27⅞ | 18¾ | Am Radiator (.60f) | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25¾ | 26 |
| 37 | 23¾ | Am Rolling Mill (1.20f) | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ |
| 39¾ | 31 | Am Safety Ra or (2f) | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| 28¾ | 18 | Am Seating vtc (2½b) | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 45½ | 25¾ | Am Shipbuilding (2) | 43¼ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 43 |
| 103 | 56¾ | Am Smelt & Ref (3) | 96 | 95¾ | 96¾ | 96½ |
| 73½ | 57½ | Am Snuff (3f) | 66¾ | 66¾ | 68¾ | 66 |
| 143½ | 133¼ | Am Snuff pf (6) | 143½ | 142¾ | 143⅞ | .. |
| 64 | 20½ | Am Steel Fdries (1b) | 68⅝ | 64½ | 64⅝ | 64½ |
| 145½ | 107¾ | Am Steel F pf (7) | 114 | 113¾ | 114 | 113¾ |
| 36 | 24½ | Am Stores (2) | 26½ | 25 | 26½ | 25½ |
| 63¾ | 48¼ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 56 | 54½ | 54½ | 56 |
| 26⅝ | 20⅝ | Am Sum Tobacco (1f) | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | 23¾ |
| 190½ | 149½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 183¾ | 183 | 183¼ | 184 |
| 102½ | 87 | Am Tobacco (5) | 95¾ | 95 | 95 | 96½ |
| 104 | 88½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 97¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| 150 | 136 | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 148½ | 148 | 148 | .. |
| 19 | 11 | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 32 | 27¾ | Am W'ks & E (.40b) | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 28¾ | 29½ |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | Am Woolen | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Woolen pf (4b) | 75 | 73⅝ | 74 | 75½ |
| 2 | ¾ | Am Writ Pap (h) | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ |
| 10 | 4¼ | Am Wr P pf (h) | 8¾ | 7 | 8½ | 8 |
| 7⅜ | 3½ | Am Zinc Lead & S | 9 | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 53 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 52 | 51 | 51 | 52 |
| 55⅜ | 28 | Anaconda Cop (1f) | 56⅝ | 55⅝ | 56½ | 56⅝ |
| 89½ | 35 | Anaconda Wire (2f) | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 92½ |
| 26⅝ | 16¼ | Anchor Cap (.60) | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 21½ |
| 111 | 97 | Anchor Cap pf (6½) | 107½ | 107 | 107 | .. |
| 43 | 9 | Ander Copper | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 7 | 3 | A W P Paper | 7 | 5¾ | 6⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 50 | 37 | Archer Daniels (2f) | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 44 |
| 110½ | 105¼ | Armour Del pf (7) | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108½ |
| 7⅝ | 4¾ | Armour Ill | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 84 | 66¼ | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 85½ | 84 | 85½ | 85 |
| 62⅝ | 47½ | Armstrong Cork (1½f) | 62⅜ | 61½ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 18⅜ | 7½ | Arnold Constable (1½) | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 22½ | 8½ | Artloom Corp | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16 |
| 27⅞ | 12⅜ | Asso Dry Goods | 22 | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| 112 | 95 | Asso Dry G 1pf (6) | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100 |
| 124 | 98 | Asso Dry G 2pf (1¾b) | 116 | 115 | 116 | 115 |
| 88½ | 59 | Atchison T&SF (2) | 74 | 73⅜ | 74 | 73⅝ |
| 103 | 90¾ | Atchison pf (5) | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 49 | 21⅝ | Atl Coast Line (1b) | 48½ | 48⅞ | 47 | 48¼ |
| 31½ | 11 | Atl Gulf & W I | 27 | 26¾ | 26½ | 25¾ |
| 54¾ | 13½ | Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b) | 42 | 41½ | 42 | 41 |
| 35½ | 26⅜ | Atl Refining (1f) | 32¼ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 32 |
| 84 | 48 | Atlas Powder (2f) | 78 | 76¾ | 78 | 77 |
| 131 | 112 | Atlas Powder pf (5) | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| 54½ | 26¾ | Auburn Auto | 33 | 30¾ | 32½ | 31 |
| 10½ | 5¾ | Austin Nichols | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 7¾ | 4⅜ | Aviation Corp Del | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¾ |

—B—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11¾ | 2½ | Baldwin Loco (h) | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | 9 |
| 94½ | 29½ | Baldwin L pf (h) | 89½ | 89 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 9½ | 2¾ | Baldwin Rub (h) | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 26½ | 15⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 22½ | 22 | 22 | 22¾ |
| 41¼ | 21 | Balt & Ohio pf | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | 36 |
| 49½ | 39 | Bangor & Aroos (2½) | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42¾ |
| 38½ | 21 | Barber Co (¾b) | 29¼ | 28⅛ | 28¾ | 28⅝ |
| 28⅝ | 13¼ | Barker Bros | 27 | 26¼ | 26¾ | 26⅜ |
| 131 | 82½ | Barker Bros pf (10f) | 118¾ | 118½ | 118¾ | .. |
| 28¼ | 14⅜ | Barnsdall A (1) | 32¾ | 32 | 32½ | 32 |
| 26¾ | 16¾ | Bayuk Cigar (¾f) | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | 18½ |
| 28⅜ | 18 | Beatrice Cream (1f) | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 16¼ | 13½ | Belding Hem (1) | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 39¾ | 21⅜ | Bendix Aviation (1½b) | 27¾ | 27 | 27¼ | 26½ |
| 25¼ | 20 | *Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b) | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | 23⅛ |
| 72 | 48 | *Best & Co (2½f) | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 61½ |
| 77¾ | 45¾ | Beth Steel (1½b) | 76 | 75 | 75¼ | 76 |
| 20 | 16⅛ | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 65½ | 23 | Bigelow Sanford (1f) | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66½ |
| 34½ | 18¼ | Black & Decker (¾) | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34 |
| 24⅞ | 14½ | Blaw Knox (.80) | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25½ | 25 |
| 37⅜ | 16⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 37¼ | 36½ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 63¼ | 41 | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | 44¾ | 43¾ | 44¼ | 43⅞ |
| 100½ | 80½ | Bon Ami (4) | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 47 | 39 | Bon Ami B (.12½) | 45¾ | 45½ | 45¾ | .. |
| 32¾ | 25⅝ | Borden (1.60) | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 90¼ | 64 | Borg Warner (4) | 79 | 77⅜ | 78⅝ | 77¾ |
| 11½ | 6 | Boston & Maine | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ |
| 5½ | 1½ | Botany A pf (h) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 18⅞ | 12½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40f) | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19¼ |
| 64⅞ | 43⅜ | Briggs Mfg (2f) | 57⅝ | 54⅞ | 56½ | 45¾ |
| 69 | 47 | Briggs & Strat (3) | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ | 48¾ |
| 58¼ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (4) | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51⅝ |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 8 | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 51½ | 33 | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 38 |
| 57 | 44½ | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 52¾ | 51½ | 52 | 52 |
| 22⅜ | 8½ | Brunswick Balke | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23½ |
| 21¾ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 129 | 100 | Buckeye E pf (3¾g) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 9⅛ | Budd Mfg | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 115½ | 85 | Budd Mfg pf | 95⅛ | 95¼ | 95⅛ | .. |
| 14 | 8¾ | Budd Wheel (.20b) | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| 35½ | 23¼ | Bullard (1¾b) | 41¼ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40½ |
| 59⅝ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 53¾ | 52⅜ | 53 | 53 |
| 31⅛ | 25 | Burroughs Add (.80f) | 33⅜ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 03 |
| 9 | 2½ | Bush Term (h) | 10¼ | 8⅞ | 9¾ | 8¾ |
| 33½ | 8¼ | Bush Term deb (h) | 32½ | 28⅞ | 31⅞ | .. |
| 31¾ | 14½ | Bush T Bldgs pf et (h) | 32¾ | 28 | 31 | 26¾ |
| 16⅞ | 7⅜ | Butler (.60b) | 14¼ | 14 | 14½ | 13⅝ |
| 33¼ | 29¾ | Butler pf (1½) | 30½ | 29¾ | 30¼ | 29¾ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b) | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 16½ | Byers | 28¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 28¼ |
| 88½ | 54½ | Byers pf | 85 | 84½ | 85 | 85 |
| 33¾ | 22 | Byron Jackson (1f) | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 29¼ | 28⅛ |

—C—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48¾ | 30¼ | Calif Packing (2) | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44½ |
| 3 | ⅝ | Callahan Z&L | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3 | 3½ |
| 16½ | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¾b) | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 40¼ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1f) | 33¾ | 32¾ | 33⅜ | 32½ |
| 30⅝ | 10⅜ | Canada Dry | 32⅜ | 31½ | 31⅝ | 32 |
| 30⅝ | 54 | Canada South'n (3) | 61 | 61 | 61 | .. |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pac | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15¼ |
| 68¾ | 37 | Cannon Mills (4b) | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61 |
| 18½ | 12¾ | Capital Admin (1b) | 16⅜ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅝ |
| 53 | 45¾ | Capital Adm pf (3) | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Carrier & Gen (.30) | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 186 | 92½ | Case Thresh (4) | 160 | 153¾ | 157½ | 154 |
| 143 | 116 | Case Thresh pf (7) | 127 | 126½ | 126½ | .. |
| 91 | 54¾ | Caterpillar Trac (2f) | 92¼ | 89¾ | 91¾ | 89½ |
| 28 | 27¾ | Celanese Corp (1½b) | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27½ |
| 116 | 106 | Cellanese pf (7) | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 37⅞ | 19 | Celotex Co | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ | 37⅛ |
| 86 | 54 | Celotex Co pf (1¼g) | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | .. |
| 37½ | 25⅝ | Central Aguirre (1½†) | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 38 | 38⅞ |
| 10¼ | 9 | Central Foundry | 10¼ | 9 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ |
| 57 | 35 | Central RR of NJ | 41 | 40⅞ | 41 | 41½ |
| 23½ | 23½ | Cen Violeta Sugar | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 24½ |
| 12 | 6½ | Century Ribbon | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 108⅛ | 97½ | Century Rib pf (7) | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 75 | 64¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 72½ | 71¼ | 71¾ | 72½ |
| 26½ | 15⅞ | Certain-Teed | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | 18¾ |
| 28¼ | 14⅜ | Certain-Teed pf (6) | 21¾ | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 16¾ | 13½ | Champion F & P (1) | 14 | 13 | 13½ | 13½ |
| 28⅜ | 18 | Beatrice Cream (1f) | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 16¼ | 13½ | Belding Hem (1) | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 39⅜ | 21⅝ | Bendix Aviation (1½b) | 27¾ | 27 | 27¼ | 26½ |
| 25¼ | 20 | *Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b) | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | 23⅛ |
| 72 | 48 | *Best & Co (2½f) | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 61½ |
| 77¾ | 45¾ | Beth Steel (1½b) | 76 | 75 | 75¼ | 76 |
| 20 | 16⅛ | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 65½ | 23 | Bigelow Sanford (1f) | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66½ |
| 34½ | 18¼ | Black & Decker (¾) | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34 |
| 24⅞ | 14½ | Blaw Knox (.80) | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25½ | 25 |
| 37⅜ | 16⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 37¼ | 36½ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 63¼ | 41 | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | 44¾ | 43¾ | 44¼ | 43⅞ |
| 100½ | 80½ | Bon Ami (4) | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 47 | 39 | Bon Ami B (.12½) | 45¾ | 45½ | 45¾ | .. |
| 32¾ | 25⅝ | Borden (1.60) | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 90¼ | 64 | Borg Warner (4) | 79 | 77⅜ | 78⅝ | 77¾ |
| 11½ | 6 | Boston & Maine | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ |
| 5½ | 1½ | Botany A pf (h) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 18⅞ | 12½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40f) | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19¼ |
| 64⅞ | 43⅜ | Briggs Mfg (2f) | 57⅝ | 54⅞ | 56½ | 45¾ |
| 69 | 47 | Briggs & Strat (3) | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ | 48¾ |
| 58¼ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (4) | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51⅝ |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 8 | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 51½ | 33 | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 38 |
| 57 | 44½ | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 52¾ | 51½ | 52 | 52 |
| 22⅜ | 8½ | Brunswick Balke | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23½ |
| 21¾ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 129 | 100 | Buckeye E pf (3¾g) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 9⅛ | Budd Mfg | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 115½ | 85 | Budd Mfg pf | 95⅛ | 95¼ | 95⅛ | .. |
| 14 | 8¾ | Budd Wheel (.20b) | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| 35½ | 23¼ | Bullard (1¾b) | 41¼ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40½ |
| 59⅝ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 53¾ | 52⅜ | 53 | 53 |
| 31⅛ | 25 | Burroughs Add (.80f) | 33⅜ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 03 |
| 9 | 2½ | Bush Term (h) | 10¼ | 8⅞ | 9¾ | 8¾ |
| 33½ | 8¼ | Bush Term deb (h) | 32½ | 28⅞ | 31⅞ | .. |
| 31¾ | 14½ | Bush T Bldgs pf et (h) | 32¾ | 28 | 31 | 26¾ |
| 16⅞ | 7⅜ | Butler (.60b) | 14¼ | 14 | 14½ | 13⅝ |
| 33¼ | 29¾ | Butler pf (1½) | 30½ | 29¾ | 30¼ | 29¾ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b) | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 16½ | Byers | 28¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 28¼ |
| 88½ | 54½ | Byers pf | 85 | 84½ | 85 | 85 |
| 33¾ | 22 | Byron Jackson (1f) | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 29¼ | 28⅛ |

—C—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48¾ | 30¼ | Calif Packing (2) | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44½ |
| 3 | ⅝ | Callahan Z&L | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3 | 3½ |
| 16½ | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¾b) | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 40¼ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1f) | 33¾ | 32¾ | 33⅜ | 32½ |
| 30⅝ | 10⅜ | Canada Dry | 32⅜ | 31½ | 31⅝ | 32 |
| 30⅝ | 54 | Canada South'n (3) | 61 | 61 | 61 | .. |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pac | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15¼ |
| 68¾ | 37 | Cannon Mills (4b) | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61 |
| 18½ | 12¾ | Capital Admin (1b) | 16⅜ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅝ |
| 53 | 45¾ | Capital Adm pf (3) | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Carrier & Gen (.30) | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 186 | 92½ | Case Thresh (4) | 160 | 153¾ | 157½ | 154 |
| 143 | 116 | Case Thresh pf (7) | 127 | 126½ | 126½ | .. |
| 91 | 54¾ | Caterpillar Trac (2f) | 92¼ | 89¾ | 91¾ | 89½ |
| 28 | 27¾ | Celanese Corp (1½b) | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27½ |
| 116 | 106 | Cellanese pf (7) | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 37⅞ | 19 | Celotex Co | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ | 37⅛ |
| 86 | 54 | Celotex Co pf (1¼g) | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | .. |
| 37½ | 25⅝ | Central Aguirre (1½†) | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 38 | 38⅞ |
| 10¼ | 9 | Central Foundry | 10¼ | 9 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ |
| 57 | 35 | Central RR of NJ | 41 | 40⅞ | 41 | 41½ |
| 23½ | 23½ | Cen Violeta Sugar | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 24½ |
| 12 | 6½ | Century Ribbon | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 108⅛ | 97½ | Century Rib pf (7) | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 75 | 64¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 72½ | 71¼ | 71¾ | 72½ |
| 26½ | 15⅞ | Certain-Teed | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | 18¾ |
| 28¼ | 14⅜ | Certain-Teed pf (6) | 21¾ | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 16¾ | 13½ | Champion F & P (1) | 14 | 13 | 13½ | 13½ |
| 28⅜ | 18 | Champion P pf (6) | 44 | 43 | 43⅞ | 42½ |
| 111 | 101 | Champion P pf (6) | 118½ | 109¼ | 109¼ | .. |
| 100 | 59 | Chesapeake Corp (3) | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 77¾ | 51 | Chesapeake & Ohio (2.80f) | 68 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Chi & E Ill (h) | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ |
| 8¼ | 2⅜ | Chi &G Ill pf (h) | 10½ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Chi & Gt West (h) | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 4 | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 13 | 11¾ | 14¼ | 14⅛ |
| 12 | 6 | Chi Ind & L pf (h) | 9½ | 8¾ | 9½ | 8¼ |
| 31⅞ | 25⅜ | Chi aMil Order (1½f) | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31½ | 31¾ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 22¼ | 2¼ |
| 5¾ | 2⅞ | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | 6¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 6⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Chi & N'western (2) | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 13⅝ | 6¾ | Chi & N'west pf (h) | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ |
| 42¾ | 30⅜ | Chi Pneu Tool | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30¾ | 29¼ |
| 66⅝ | 40¼ | Chi Pneu T pf (3½g) | 66¾ | 66 | 66¾ | 66½ |
| 3 | 1½ | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ |
| 8 | 3¼ | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 7 | 6¼ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| 8 | 3½ | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 32⅜ | 19¾ | Chi Yellow Cam (2) | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 26½ |
| 37 | 23¾ | Chickasha Cot O | 21

Business and Industry • # Advance in Bill Rates Seen Foreshadowing Interest Rate Rise • Commerce and Finance

## Large N. Y. Trust Earnings in 1936 Well Above 1935

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Manufacturers Trust Company reports net earnings for 1936, after all expenses and taxes and after deducting interest on capital notes and dividends on preferred stock outstanding, of $14,005,147, Harvey D. Gibson, president, reported to stockholders at the annual meeting here.

Mr. Gibson also said that recoveries last year on items previously charged off amounted to $1,039,685, making a grand total of $15,044,832, or $9.13 a share. Of this total, $5,707,260 represented net profits from sale of securities, after deducting losses, while $8,141,569 represented net operating earnings, after deduction of interest on capital notes and dividends on preferred stock.

**Net $4.92 Share**

These net operating earnings were equal to $4.92 a share on the common stock and compared with $6,645,992, or $4.04 a share, for 1935; $5,163,000, or $3.13 a share, for 1934 and $4,000,154, or $2.43 a share, in 1933.

In a detailed review of the bank's progress during the year, amplified by responses to inquiries by shareholders, Mr. Gibson said that the bank was adhering to its policy of investing its secondary reserves in long-term bonds of the Government and that all of its holdings of $238,500,000 of such securities had maturities of more than five years. He reiterated his belief that the bonds of the Government were the soundest investment any bank could have.

**Problems Not All Solved**

Of five new branches acquired by the bank last year three already were profitable, Mr. Gibson said. Asked by a shareholder to discuss the prospects for larger dividends, he said that he did not feel that all problems had been solved and that, while there was no likelihood of the bank's paying less than the $2 annual rate established last year, he would prefer to go through this year without a change. The bank, he said, was developing its personal loan business and was encouraged by the progress made in this department.

Turning to a discussion of general business conditions, Mr. Gibson declared that it could safely be said that "good times" have returned. We shall have the final evidence of normal and stable business prosperity, he said, when the federal budget is balanced and when relief has been tapered off to include only those who are permanently unemployable.

## N. Y. Stock Exchange Tightens Up Rulings

NEW YORK (AP)—Inserting teeth in its own program of regulation, the New York Stock Exchange has moved to give its standing committees broad disciplinary powers to deal with infractions of rules.

The governing committee adopted amendments to the constitution extending power of standing committees to assess fines against rule-breaking members. They also would give authority to the committee on odd lots and specialists to "supervise certain aspects of the conduct of business upon the floor" of all members transacting business in stocks.

Before adoption, the proposals will be submitted to a vote by members.

Approval of the move would give fining powers to the committees on business conduct, customers' men, odd lots and specialists, quotations and commissions. The amendment fixes $250 as the maximum limit of fines. Two or three other committees already have this authority.

**INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT**
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**TRADING ACCOUNTS**
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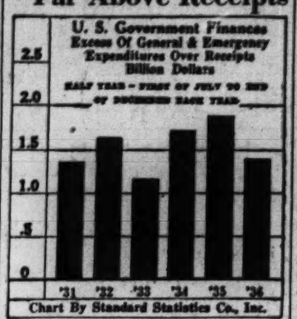
62 Hillcrest Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.

## Federal Expenses Far Above Receipts




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart shows the excess of federal expenditures over receipts in the first six months of each of the past six years.

Despite a large increase in revenues during the first half of the current fiscal year, expenditures ran almost $1,400,000,000 in excess of income.

The net deficit for the 1937 fiscal year is now estimated by the President at $2,248,000,000.

## Household Finance Offers Preferred

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—An offering of 180,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock of Household Finance Corporation, as part of a new financing and recapitalization program, is being made through an underwriting group headed by Clark, Dodge & Co. and including Lee Higginson Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Incorporated, White, Weld & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., G. M-P Murphy & Co., Blair, Bonner & Co. and others. The preferred stock, of $100 par value and carrying the full quarterly dividend due April 15, is priced at $100 per share.

The offering of the remaining 106,350 ½ preferred shares will be made by Household Finance Corporation to holders of its participating preference stock, who have the privilege of exchanging their shares for one-half share of the new 5 per cent preferred stock and 45-100 of a share of common stock. In addition to the preferred stock, 95,715.45 shares of common stock have been reserved for this exchange. The exchange offer, which has also been underwritten by the bankers, will expire on Jan. 30.

As of Dec. 1, 1936, the company and its subsidiaries owned and operated 211 small loan offices located in 141 cities in 16 states and in Canada. The volume of its loan business is indicated by the fact that 412,171 loans for a face amount of $50,327,951 were outstanding on Nov. 30, 1936. This compares with 342,800 loans totaling $41,504,212 at end of 1935.

## Chicago Bank Cuts RFC's Stock Control

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company voted to pay a stock dividend of 33⅓ per cent and to retire $10,000,000 of preferred stock now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This will increase the outstanding common stock from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 and reduce the preferred stock to $35,000,000, returning actual stock control of the $1,230,000,000 bank to the public. The RFC, however, will continue as the largest individual stockholder and in that respect will be a dominating influence.

## Price of Copper Highest Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of copper was advanced ½ cent a pound to 13 cents for domestic delivery, a record since 1930.

This is the second increase by American producers this week. On Monday the price was lifted to 12½ cents. The new price marks culmination of a steady rise which has brought quotations up from 9¼ cents at the beginning of 1936.

All leading producers participated in the increase, trade circles said.

## Rise in Interest Rates May Follow Bill Rate Advance

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A rise of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent in the rates on bankers acceptances, regarded as one of the most sensitive barometers of money conditions, which went into effect generally yesterday, presages firming of short-term money rates, according to money authorities here. The current advance is laid to the Federal Reserve Board's delay in putting into effect its second advance in member bank reserve requirements.

The rise in rates carried quotations to: 5-16 per cent bid, ¼ per cent asked, for 30-, 60- and 90-day bills, up 1-16 per cent; ⅜ bid, 5-16 asked, for 120-day bills, up 1-16 per cent, and ½ bid, 7-16 asked, for five- and six-month bills, up ⅛ per cent.

Bankers have been reluctant to buy acceptances at recently prevailing rates because of the prospect that the reserve requirements of member banks would be increased and with a gradual drying up of demand, the market practically came to a standstill. Since call money against bills cost ¾ per cent, dealers could not afford to carry portfolios very long and yesterday's change may break the stalemate. If not, a further increase is quite likely, it is said.

Commercial paper rates for the best names remain unchanged at ¾ per cent.

For several months the banking community has been expecting a further increase in reserve requirements and has anticipated that there will be some upward readjustment of short-term money rates when and if the change is made. In anticipation of the move, bankers have bid for Treasury bill offerings at somewhat larger discounts than formerly.

Reports in Wall street are that no action by the Reserve Board would be taken this month, and it was understood that, as yet, no date had been fixed for the next meeting of the open market committee, which presumably would be called together before final action on raising reserves was taken.

The prevailing sentiment among bankers and money market dealers was expressed in the wish that the Reserve Board either would increase reserves promptly and "get it over with" or issue a definite announcement that no change was coming.

## Ontario's Financial Position Improves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — The general improvement in the financial position of Ontario during the past year was given by officials of the treasury department as the reason for the attractive terms the government was able to make on the two recent $20,000,000 Province of Ontario long-term loans. The two issues were bought by the syndicate, Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd. Dominion Securities Corporation, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The second issue, of 2½ per cent and 3 per cent serial debentures, were sold to yield better than 2.70.

Gross ordinary revenue for the first eight months of the current fiscal year was reported increased $12,113,373 over a similar period last year, and gross expenditures were reported decreased $3,413,093.

## United Corp. Earns 19c Share in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corporation, Utility Investing Company, reported for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit after provision for undistributed earnings of $10,269,858, equal to 19 cents a share on the common stock.

This compares with $9,049,836, or 11 cents a share, in 1935.

The report disclosed there were 20,958 holders of $3 cumulative preferred stock and 94,141 common stock holders as of Dec. 31.

**Mengel Orders Up 47.8 P. C.**

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mengel Company, makers of corrugated containers and hardwood lumber products, with headquarters and plant at Louisville, Ky., reported bookings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $10,857,201, an increase of 47.8 per cent over the $7,356,859 booked in 1935.

## Latin-America May Grow 10 P.C. World Cotton Output in 1936-37

**Latin-American Weekly Article**

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

World cotton production for the 1936-37 season is figured at 30,000,000 bales, according to the Pan American Union at Washington. The amount is expected to exceed the 10-year average ended 1932-33 by at least 18 per cent. Of the total output the United States is counted on supplying 12,400,000 bales and Russia, China, British India, Mexico, Argentina, Peru and Brazil furnishing most of the remainder. Latin America's output is placed at 10 per cent of the entire amount. Other Latin-American republics growing cotton are Paraguay, Ecuador, Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

An estimate of the possible competition between cotton growers in the United States and in other parts of the world, including Latin America, was recently discussed in an article issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Competition Increasing**

"If the supply of foreign cotton continues to increase," said the article, "it will become increasingly influential in determining the world price of all cotton. Moreover, the increasing adaptability of manufacturing processes to a wider range of staple lengths and the increasing proportion of foreign cotton are tending to increase the direct competition of foreign and American cotton in the world markets."

Of the four major cotton republics in Latin America the situation is as follows:

The entire demand of the Brazilian textile industry for raw cotton is supplied by domestic production and further protected by a high tariff, practically excluding all foreign entry. The largest principal markets for Brazilian exports have been in Great Britain, Germany, Portugal and France. German purchases, surpassing Great Britain's for a short period, have declined due, in a measure, to Germany's insistence that Brazil accept German merchandise in exchange.

The continuation of a large cotton production is expected to depend upon both domestic and international factors. Strong competition exists between cotton and coffee interests. A marked improvement in the world coffee situation would probably send labor, now in much demand, to the coffee fincas. However, taxes imposed upon coffee plantations are higher than those on cotton lands. Also, cheap lands would seem to favor cotton over coffee.

**Peru Cotton High Grade**

Peru has been fortunate in growing a grade of cotton ranked higher than any other major producing area except Egypt. Practically the entire output consists of the Tanguis long-staple variety developed during 1918, and which gives 20 to 30 per cent better quality than any other grade produced in the country. Cotton production has recently shown a steady upward trend. Peru exports the largest proportion of its cotton to Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France and Belgium. Less than 10 per cent of the growth is absorbed by Peruvian textile mills. Future production is expected to be limited by the development of sugar areas.

Argentina, due to Government aid and the encouragement, has become one of the major cotton producing nations in Latin America. The chief cotton region in the Gran Chaco is responsible for more than 90 per cent of the national output. Textile mills stimulated by increasing tariff protection have expanded since 1931. The activity of the industry is shown by the steady operation of plants, some operating 24 hours during rush periods.

**Many Favorable Factors**

Leading purchasers of Argentinian cotton are Germany, Great Britain, Spain, the Netherlands and France. The outlook for the cotton industry is favored by an abundance of cheap lands, fertile soil, low labor costs and a relative freedom from insect pests existing in other cotton producing countries. Further, behind these factors lies the determination of the Government to lend assistance.

Mexico, the last of the four major cotton republics, has never become an important competitor in the world markets. The largest portion of the output is consumed by the domestic textile industry. What cotton has been exported has gone principally to Great Britain and Germany.

Future expansion of the industry is believed to have definite limitations unless new water supplies are located, or more dams and other irrigation works are constructed. In the principal producing areas cotton is grown almost wholly by irrigation. The opinion prevails that wheat or other food supplies will be more generally grown in future irrigated areas. Meanwhile, the breaking up of large estates into small units under the ownership of individual small farmers must necessarily affect the promotion of the cotton industry.

**Record Output Seen**

In brief, Latin-American cotton expectations are that Brazil's acreage will expand during the 1936-37 season; Peru's expansion, if any, will be at the expense of other crops; Argentina's extension is likely beyond the present level, due to Government encouragement; and Mexico's production will be limited because of other competition for available land.

Prospects for the coming international season point to the highest world output on record. While this is due in some part to increased production in the United States, it is primarily due to the augmented output in other parts of the world. The future activity of Latin-American cotton areas is expected to depend largely upon competition in world markets. The real test for Latin America will come if world prices decline from present levels. Should world production materially increase, prices may decline to a figure seriously affecting Latin-American producers.

## Sales of Electric Refrigerators Up 30 P. C. Over 1935

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Electric refrigerator sales in 1936 reached a new high figure of 2,037,746, according to estimates compiled by the Temperature Research Foundation of the Kelvinator Corporation.

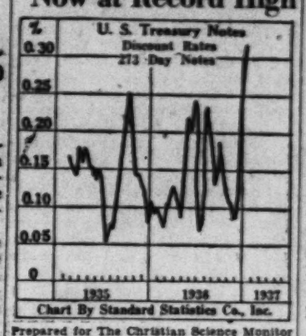
This figure represents an increase of thirty per cent over the 1,567,000 electric refrigerators sold in 1935. The 1936 sales bring the total number of electric refrigerators in use in the United States to 9,287,746.

At the end of 1935, there were 13,954,354 homes with electrical wiring that were without electric refrigerators. Since an increased percentage of 1936 sales were replacement sales due to scientific advances which rendered many of the refrigerators in service obsolete, Kelvinator's Foundation estimates that there are still at least 12,000,000 homes in the United States that are wired for electricity but that do not, as yet, possess an electric refrigerator.

**Merchants & Manufacturers**

The Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, placing the stock on a 60-cent annual basis, against 40 cents before.

## Treasury Bill Rates Now at Record High




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The stiffening of short-term money rates has been fully reflected in the weekly offerings of Treasury discount bills. As indicated in the accompanying chart, the current rate on 273-day bills is by far the highest experienced by the Government at any time since this type of note was introduced early in 1935.

For the latest emission, the rate on the accepted bids amounted to 0.316 per cent, on an annual bank discount basis, for the 273-day bills, and 0.199 per cent on the 71-day series, against rates of 0.294 per cent and 0.109 per cent a week earlier.

## Cotton Demand During December Well Above 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during December was reported by the Census Bureau to have been 692,921 bales of lint and 61,936 of linters, compared with 626,695 and 63,767 during November last year, and 499,773 and 54,813 during December last year.

Cotton on hand Dec. 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 2,001,378 bales of lint and 239,176 of linters, compared with 1,792,250 and 193,190 on Nov. 30 last year, and 1,431,249 and 186,917 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses 7,788,326 bales of lint and 67,499 of linters, compared with 8,418,408 and 54,762 on Nov. 30 last year, and 8,389,086 and 58,523 on Dec. 31 a year ago. December imports totaled 15,909 bales, compared with 8945 in November last year, and 12,738 in December a year ago.

Exports for December totaled 593,860 bales of lint and 19,668 of linters, compared with 689,815 and 27,461 in November last year, and 886,035 and 30,944 in December a year ago.

*This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.*

**$50,000,000**

**Great Northern Railway Company**

**General Mortgage 3¾% Bonds, Series I**

*Dated January 1, 1937* — *Due January 1, 1967*

*Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City*

*Redeemable, at Company's option, in whole or in part (in amounts of $5,000,000 or more) on any interest payment date on 9 weeks' notice to and including January 1, 1942, at 105%, with successive reductions in the redemption price of 1% during each successive 5-year period to and including January 1, 1962, and thereafter at 100%. Also redeemable for the Sinking Fund on July 1, 1939, and on each July 1 thereafter to and including July 1, 1951, at 102½%, and on each July 1 thereafter at the redemption prices above set forth for optional redemption.*

*The issue and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.*

*In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be legal investments for Savings Banks in the State of New York by virtue of amendments to the New York Banking Law of April 5, 1929.*

*Great Northern Railway Company has summarized as follows certain parts of its letter dated January 11, 1937, describing this issue. The entire letter and Exhibits thereto contained in the Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.*

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE** *The net proceeds from the sale of these Bonds will be used, together with additional funds from the Company's cash resources, supplemented if necessary by short-term borrowing, to pay, with accrued interest thereon, $61,028,000 maximum principal amount of prior lien bonds, as follows: (a) at or before maturity on June 1, 1937, $10,185,000 principal amount of Montana Extension First Mortgage 4% Bonds, (b) at or before maturity on July 1, 1937, $10,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds of The Montana Central Railway Company, and (c) upon the redemption at 101½% on July 1, 1937, $40,843,000 maximum principal amount of The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds. Subject to certain terms and conditions, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has agreed to purchase these Series I Bonds at 95½% and accrued interest.*

**EARNINGS** *The following summary of earnings of Great Northern Railway Company for the years 1927 to 1935, inclusive, and for the 10 months' periods ended October 31, 1935, and October 31, 1936, has been prepared from the Company's Condensed Income Accounts, Exhibit 2 to the Company's letter, and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof (particularly the note which states that dividends paid by C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. were not fully earned in certain recent years) and to the information in and notes on the Statement of Profit and Loss, Exhibit 3.*

| Calendar Year | Railway Operating Revenues | Railway Operating Expenses | Operating Ratio | Income Available for Fixed Charges | Fixed Charges | Net Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | $117,904,005 | $78,355,580 | 66.5% | $41,810,412 | $18,824,490 | $22,985,922 |
| 1928 | 126,737,091 | 83,235,116 | 65.7% | 44,067,701 | 18,899,471 | 25,168,230 |
| 1929 | 125,932,808 | 82,862,910 | 65.8% | 44,183,846 | 18,515,295 | 25,668,551 |
| 1930 | 104,996,076 | 72,565,878 | 69.1% | 36,970,872 | 18,934,124 | 18,036,748 |
| 1931 | 77,087,455 | 55,285,954 | 71.7% | 24,481,024 | 19,155,117 | 5,325,907 |
| 1932 | 55,549,246 | 45,655,672 | 82.2% | 6,101,995 | 19,507,434 | 13,405,439* |
| 1933 | 61,923,891 | 41,545,224 | 67.1% | 16,273,500 | 19,461,260 | 3,187,760* |
| 1934 | 70,752,877 | 48,610,180 | 68.7% | 18,497,685 | 19,572,165 | 1,074,480* |
| 1935 | 81,188,858 | 50,061,214 | 61.7% | 26,468,987 | 19,328,227 | 7,139,860 |
| 1935 (10 Mos.) | 69,150,682 | 41,912,523 | 60.6% | 21,332,198 | 16,146,173 | 5,186,025 |
| 1936 (10 Mos.) | 75,762,661 | 47,588,498 | 62.8% | 21,440,958 | 15,108,529 | 6,332,429 |

*Loss.

*The Company estimates that its fixed charges, based upon its capitalization after giving effect to this financing and to the retirement of said $61,028,000 maximum principal amount of prior lien bonds, will amount to approximately $14,900,000, which would have been covered by its reported Income Available for Fixed Charges for each of the above years except 1932.*

**SECURITY** *Upon the retirement of said $61,028,000 maximum principal amount of prior lien bonds, and after giving effect to this financing, there will be $249,422,400 principal amount of General Mortgage bonds outstanding in the hands of the public, $10,700,000 pledged and $1,300,000 in Company's treasury, all of which bonds will be secured, in the opinion of Company's counsel, by a second lien on 4562 miles of road, subject only to First and Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, a third lien on 2209 miles of road, subject to prior liens, in so far as they attach, securing bonds in the principal amount (including the First and Refunding issue) of $128,750,909 (of which $77,600,515 principal amount will be outstanding in the hands of the public, $36,332,000 principal amount are pledged directly under the General Mortgage, $14,813,394 principal amount are pledged thereunder subject to pledge under prior lien mortgages, and $5,000 principal amount are held in Company's treasury), and a first lien on 580 miles of road; a first lien on $82,933,700 par value of the capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; and a lien upon 31,813 units of equipment owned by the Company subject to the liens in so far as they attach of prior lien mortgages. The General Mortgage, under which The First National Bank of the City of New York is Trustee, permits the issuance of additional bonds thereunder for a wide variety of purposes as set forth therein, but does not permit additional bonds to be issued by the Company under prior lien mortgages. The General Mortgage permits the extension of prior lien bonds at any rate of interest to not later than January 1, 2000.*

*The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated January 14, 1937, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.*

**Price 97½% and Accrued Interest**

*Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has agreed, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, to purchase these Bonds, when, as and if issued and accepted by it and subject to the approval of its counsel, Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, and subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission of their issue and sale. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about January 29, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.*

*Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated is authorized in agreements with the Sub-underwriters to purchase and sell Series I Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, either for long or short account, for the respective accounts of itself and such Sub-underwriters, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Circular.*

**MORGAN STANLEY & CO.**
Incorporated

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. — BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

WHITE, WELD & CO. — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — BLYTH & CO., Inc.

LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY
Incorporated

January 14, 1937

## DuPont Farm Employees Given $200,000 in Stock

WILMINGTON, Del., (AP)—Employees of the Longwood Farms of Pierre S. Du Pont received approximately $200,000 in preferred stock in the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company as a gift which their employer advised them to place in irrevocable trust to provide necessities in their old age.

The gift was made only to employees on the farm who have served for 10 years or more. The status of farm employees under the Social Security Act has not yet been determined.

It was learned the employees received two shares for each year of their service. The first dividend on the gift stock, shortly after Christmas, brought approximately $35 a share. In some cases, the announcement indicated, employees received enough shares to bring them more than $1000 from the dividend.

OUR policy has always been to give customers and prospective customers unbiased advice.

Our organization is built up for the purpose of furnishing complete insurance service without any additional charge. Satisfied customers are our best reference and our greatest asset.

**OBRION, RUSSELL & COMPANY**
INSURANCE
108 Water Street, Boston, Mass.
115 Broadway, New York City

# Democracy Gains More Than Losses 1936 Survey Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

militarizing of the Rhineland, took the democratic way of consultation with the other parties. By multilateral agreement, Turkey was permitted to rearm the Dardanelles.

Advantages of the democratic way in this case are patent. The Rhineland coup sowed seeds of discord. The Dardanelles accord settled its own problem, and built for the future.

Another outstanding forward stride of international democracy occurred at Buenos Aires. On a regional basis in the Americas, the rule of consultation superseded the chaos of unbridled national wills. Consultation is of the essence of democracy. Unilateral action is of the essence of dictatorship.

**Buenos Aires Advances**

In the fields of neutrality, nonintervention, trade accords, and cultural association, Buenos Aires further strengthened the democratic method. This is true even when allowance is made for the criticism that Buenos Aires broke away from the ideal of peace organized on a universal basis. Buenos Aires had the great advantage of including the active suport of the United States for measures of organized peace remarkably close to those pursued at Geneva. If Geneva in time eliminates some of its obligations which now keeps the United States out of the League, Buenos Aires may mark a step toward full membership, when parallel functions are developed in America and in Europe, the possibility of their consolidation is increased.

**New Palace for League**

As for the fortunes of international democracy at Geneva itself, 1936 moved the League into a new palace designed to endure, even while League prestige was sinking to its lowest ebb.

Is the new Palais des Nations—commanding a view of Mont Blanc, serene above Europe's turmoil—a symbol that the democratic way is destined to prevail?

For the moment, Geneva has fallen upon hard days, not because its methods are wrong, even if some revision is needed, as 1936 indicated. International democracy is facing the same threat in its sphere that national democracy has faced in many nations since the World War. Methods of direct action, of force, of disregard for solemn charters—these have brought temporary defeat to the League in Ethiopia, as earlier in Manchuria.

**Spanish Conflict**

Largely because of the slump in League prestige, the international aspects of the Spanish civil war have centered in Paris and London. There France and England have championed the democratic process of non-intervention. Russia, Portugal, Italy and Germany have proved the dangers of the undemocratic way, by intervening and bringing Europe into its most serious threat of general war since 1919.

The Spanish crisis has furnished vivid warnings that democracies must solve their internal problems if they are to advance the cause of international democracy.

In this respect, 1936 registered what may become the major turning point in the preservation of democracy in at least two, possibly three of the larger democracies.

**The United States**

Few voices are still raised in the United States to charge President Roosevelt with desiring to become a dictator. However far he may go in the direction of strengthening the executive arm, in his message of Jan. 12 he specifically repudiated the idea of increasing presidential power, seeking instead the efficiency needed for preservation of popular government. His program, like that of the French Popular Front Government, tends to cut the ground from under extremes of both the Right and Left.

The rout of extremist parties, such as the Communists, Socialists, and various share-the-wealthers, in the United States election of last November, and the marked change in the attitude of business toward the second Roosevelt Administration, show the effect of a middle course. Social enough to satisfy demands of the masses for more security and fairer treatment at the hands of the economically strong, the program is still pledged to democracy.

**Flexibility Sought**

When actions are weighed with words, Mr. Roosevelt's course still focuses on his own statement that America can prove its government to be both democratic and effective. There is a strong case to be made for the contention that democracy has proven able to save its forms by insisting upon enough flexibility to fit the demands of a changing time.

British democracy, pure beneath its jeweled trappings of a symbolic monarchy, emerged from its Crown crisis with remarkable poise. The new King returns to the historic place assigned to him by a sovereign House of Commons.

**Currency Stabilization**

In the field of foreign trade and finance, 1936 carried further the liberalizing movement started the year before. The currency stabilization accord of Britain, France, and the United States, in which other nations were invited, was reached by democratic processes, not coercion. The reciprocal trade policy of the United States was reaffirmed at Buenos Aires. Similar trends appeared in Europe.

Russia made a gesture by adopting a new Constitution, in words providing for a nominal return to parliamentary government. Only one party, however, is to be permitted, and it remains to be seen how the new suffrage laws are applied. They provide for direct and secret ballot in elections to the new lower house, or Council of the Union. The Constitution takes the important step of guaranteeing individual rights of home, religion and antireligious propaganda. But there is no expectation that the ruling authorities will relax their control of public opinion.

Much has been written during the year on the subject of whether individuals were gaining or losing civil rights in various nations. One outstanding case involved a German engineer, sentenced to death by a Soviet court for alleged sabotage. German protests preceded a commutation of the sentence to 10 years' imprisonment.

Detailed analysis by countries is not possible here, but on the whole, democracy appears to have held its own and even to have begun a revived advance in 1936.

**Roland Hall Sharp**

## A Man in the News

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

REGINA, Sask.—A rising figure in Canada's political life is M. J. Coldwell, former Regina schoolteacher, national secretary of Canada's third party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He is considered the logical successor to J. S. Woodsworth, national C. C. F. leader, when that doughty labor man retires.

**M. J. Coldwell**
Secretary of Canada's Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

Just a few months ago Mr. Coldwell was in the politically ignominious position of being leader of the Opposition party of the Saskatchewan Legislature, but was without a seat in the Legislature.

Regina citizens had given him for the second time a major disappointment, for, after electing him for years to the top of the aldermanic poll, they failed to elect him to the Legislature in June, 1934.

**It Happened Once Before**

The same thing had happened in 1925 when he had sought a seat in the House of Commons on a labor ticket in Regina.

In the federal election last fall he went to the rural riding of Rosetown-Biggar, in northwest Saskatchewan, and emerged as a member of the House of Commons and a start, denied him by Regina electors, on the path to success in a wider realm.

Newcomers to the House of Commons usually sit on their shoulderblades during their first session, but not Mr. Coldwell. Endowed with a masterful command of the English language, a disarming sense of humor and a knowledge of western agricultural affairs and problems, he has made an important contribution to the fighting forces of the opposition to the overwhelming Liberal majority.

Opponents in debate say he not only can neatly "cock an eyebrow," but he produces in his victim a feeling that he had aimed and fired it.

**Born in England**

He was born at Seaton, Devonshire, England, on Dec. 2, 1888. Before graduating from college he became interested in Socialism through debating against socialistic proponents.

He came to Canada in 1910, and taught school in Alberta. He came to Regina in 1914 and taught school until last year when he was dismissed for failing to follow a Regina school board ruling against seeking political office. The storm which followed the dismissal resulted in the election of a new board which has now eliminated the ruling and which will reinstate Mr. Coldwell.

Although he is ultraconservative in his home and personal life, he is willing to adopt unconventional methods of obtaining information when necessary. When he was an alderman the unemployed frequently complained that a certain café in the city failed to provide an adequate meal for city transient relief meal tickets. He went unshaved for three days, obtained a meal ticket from the relief office clerk and garbed in overalls he had a meal at the café. At the next meeting of the council, Mr. Coldwell reported and the café was struck from the list of eligible cafés.

# World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

| Call Letters | Location | Meters Wavelength | Megacycles Frequency | Transmissions, E. S. T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OAX4D | Lima, Peru | 51.90 | 5.78 | 8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat. |
| YV2RC | Caracas, Venezuela | 51.72 | 5.80 | 5:15 to 10:30 p. m. |
| TIGPH | San Jose, Costa Rica | 51.46 | 5.83 | 7 to 11 p. m. |
| YV5RMO | Maracaibo, Venezuela | 51.28 | 5.85 | 4:45-9:45 p. m. |
| HRN | Tegucigalpa, Honduras | 51.11 | 5.87 | 8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays) |
| HJ2ABC | Cucuta, Colombia | 50.94 | 5.89 | 6:30-9 p. m. |
| TG2X | Guatemala City | 50.51 | 9.64 | 7 to midnight |
| HJN | Bogota, Colombia | 50.42 | 5.96 | 5 to 10:30 p. m. |
| CFCX | Montreal, Canada | 50.00 | 6.00 | 6 a. m.-11:15 p. m. |
| XEBT | Mexico, D. F | 49.99 | 6.00 | 7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly |
| COCO | Havana, Cuba | 49.92 | 6.01 | 4-7; 8-10 p. m. |
| HJ3ABH | Bogota, Colombia | 49.90 | 6.01 | 6 to 11 p. m. |
| DJC | Zeesen, Germany | 49.83 | 6.02 | 4:50-11 p. m. |
| HP5B | Panama City, Panama | 49.75 | 6.03 | 7 to 10:30 p. m. |
| W1XAL | Boston, Mass | 49.67 | 6.04 | Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7:30-9:30 p. m. |
| HJ1ABG | Barranquilla, Colombia | 49.65 | 6.04 | 6:30-10 p. m. |
| GSA | Daventry, England | 49.56 | 6.05 | 6 to 8 p. m. |
| HJ3ABD | Bogota, Colombia | 49.55 | 6.05 | 7 to 11 p. m. |
| W8XAL | Cincinnati, Ohio | 49.50 | 6.06 | 6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m. |
| W3XAU | Philadelphia, Penna | 49.50 | 6.06 | 8-11 p. m. |
| HJ5ABD | Cali, Colombia | 49.30 | 6.08 | 7 to 10 p. m. |
| CRCX | Bowmanville, Ontario | 49.28 | 6.09 | 4:30-11:30 p. m. |
| HJ4ABE | Medellin, Colombia | 49.27 | 6.09 | 7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30) |
| ZTJ | Johannesburg, South Africa | 49.18 | 6.10 | 11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m. |
| W3XAL | Bound Brook, N. J | 49.18 | 6.10 | Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid. |
| W9XF | Chicago, Illinois | 49.18 | 6.10 | Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m. |
| VE9HX | Halifax, Nova Scotia | 49.10 | 6.11 | 4 p. m.-midnight |
| GSL | Daventry, England | 49.11 | 6.11 | 9-11 p. m. |
| W2XE | Wayne, N. J | 49.02 | 6.12 | 10 to 11 p. m. |
| HJ3ABX | Bogota, Colombia | 49.00 | 6.12 | 7 to 11:30 p. m. |
| COCD | Havana, Cuba | 48.92 | 6.13 | 8 a. m.-mid. |
| HJ4ABD | Medellin, Colombia | 48.88 | 6.13 | 8-11 p. m. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh | 48.86 | 6.14 | 10 p. m.-1 a. m. |
| CJRO | Winnipeg, Canada | 48.85 | 6.14 | 6 to midnight |
| TIPG | San Jose, Costa Rica | 48.80 | 6.41 | 5:30 to 11:15 p. m. |
| YV3RC | Caracas, Venezuela | 48.78 | 6.15 | 4:30-9:30 p. m. |
| HJ3ABF | Bogota, Colombia | 48.62 | 6.17 | 7 to 11 p. m. |
| HRD | La Ceiba, Honduras | 48.11 | 6.23 | 8-11 p. m. |
| YV12RM | Maracay, Venezuela | 47.62 | 6.30 | 4:30-11 p. m., irreg. |
| YV4RC | Caracas, Venezuela | 47.15 | 6.38 | 5-10 p. m. |
| YV6RV | Valencia, Venezuela | 46.01 | 6.52 | 5:30 to 9:30 p. m. |
| PRADO | Rio Bamba, Ecuador | 45.31 | 6.62 | Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m. |
| HC2RL | Guayaquil, Ecuador | 45.00 | 6.67 | 5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays. |
| YVQ | Maracay, Venezuela | 44.96 | 6.67 | Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m. |
| TIEP | San Jose, Costa Rica | 44.71 | 6.71 | 7-10:30 p. m. |
| XGOX | Nanking, China | 43.80 | 6.85 | 6:40-8:40 a. m. |
| XECR | Mexico, D. F | 40.65 | 7.38 | Sunday, 6-8 p. m. |
| HBP | Geneva, Switzerland | 38.57 | 7.80 | Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m. |
| XEME | Merida, Mexico | 36.63 | 8.19 | 6-11 p. m. |
| ZBW | Hong Kong, China | 34.29 | 8.75 | 11:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 3-7 a. m. |
| HAT-4 | Budapest, Hungary | 32.88 | 9.12 | Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m. |
| HS8PJ | Bangkok, Siam | 32.08 | 9.35 | Thurs., 7:30-10 a. m. |
| COCH | Havana, Cuba | 31.80 | 9.43 | 8 a. m.-midnight |
| HJ1ABE | Cartagena, Colombia | 31.58 | 9.50 | 7:30-9 p. m. |
| HJU | Buenaventura, Colombia | 31.58 | 9.50 | Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m. |
| PRF5 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 31.56 | 9.50 | 4:45 to 5:45 p. m. |
| GSB | Daventry, England | 31.55 | 9.51 | Noon-5:45; 6-8; 9-11 p. m. |
| VK3ME | Melbourne, Australia | 31.55 | 9.51 | 4-7 a. m., except Sundays |
| LKJ-1 | Jeloy, Norway | 31.50 | 9.52 | Near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. |
| ZBW | Hong Kong, China | 31.49 | 9.53 | 4-7 a. m. (or 15.19 meg.) |
| W2XAF | Schenectady, N. Y | 31.48 | 9.53 | 4 p. m. to midnight |
| VPD-2 | Suva, Fiji Islands | 31.54 | 9.54 | 5:30-7 a. m. except Sunday |
| DJN | Zeesen, Germany | 31.45 | 9.54 | Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m. |
| DJA | Zeesen, Germany | 31.38 | 9.57 | Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m. |
| VUB | Bombay, India | 31.36 | 9.57 | Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m. |
| W1XK | Boston, Mass. | 31.36 | 9.57 | 6 a. m. to midnight |
| HJ2ABC | Cucuta, Colombia | 31.35 | 9.57 | 6-9:30 p. m. |
| VK3LR | Melbourne, Australia | 31.31 | 9.58 | 3:15-7:30 a. m. |
| GSC | Daventry, England | 31.30 | 9.58 | 4-5:45, 6-8, 9-11 p. m. |
| HP5J | Panama City, Panama | 31.29 | 9.59 | 6-10 p. m. |
| PCJ | Eindhoven, Holland | 31.28 | 9.59 | Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m. |
| VK2ME | Sydney, Australia | 31.28 | 9.59 | Sundays, mid.-2; 5-9 a. m. |
| W3XAU | Philadelphia, Penna | 31.28 | 9.59 | Noon-8 p. m. |
| HBL | Geneva, Switzerland | 31.27 | 9.59 | Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m. |
| RAN | Moscow, U. S. S. R. | 31.25 | 9.60 | 7-7:30 p. m. |
| YDB | Soerabaja, Java | 31.10 | 9.65 | 5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg. |
| 2RO | Rome, Italy | 31.13 | 9.63 | 12:40-5:45, 6-7:45 p. m. |
| CT1AA | Lisbon, Portugal | 31.07 | 9.65 | Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m. |
| LRX | Buenos Aires | 31.06 | 9.66 | 5-11 p. m., irreg. |
| COCQ | Havana, Cuba | 30.77 | 9.75 | 8 a. m.-mid. |
| EAQ | Madrid, Spain | 30.40 | 9.87 | 4:30-9:30 p. m. |
| CSW | Lisbon, Portugal | 30.20 | 9.93 | 4-7 p. m. |
| PMN | Bandoeng, Java | 29.25 | 10.26 | 5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg. |
| LSX | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 28.97 | 10.35 | Mon., Fri., 5-6 p. m. |
| CEC | Santiago, Chile | 28.12 | 10.67 | Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m. |
| JVM | Nasaki, Japan | 27.93 | 10.74 | 4-7:40 a. m |
| PLP | Bandoeng, Java | 27.27 | 11.00 | 5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg. |
| COCX | Havana, Cuba | 25.68 | 11.67 | 8 a. m.-mid. |
| CJRX | Winnipeg, Canada | 25.60 | 11.72 | 6 to 11 p. m. |
| TPA-4 | Radio Coloniale, Paris | 25.63 | 11.71 | 6:15-10:15; 10:45 p. m.-1 a. m. |
|  | Saigon, Indo-China | 25.58 | 11.73 | 5:30-9:30 a. m., irreg. |
| GSD | Daventry, England | 25.53 | 11.75 | 12:15-5:45 p. m. |
| DJD | Zeesen, Germany | 25.49 | 11.77 | 11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-11 p. m |
| JZJ | Nasaki, Japan | 25.42 | 11.79 | Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m. |
| OER-2 | Vienna, Austria | 25.42 | 11.80 | 2-5 p. m., ex. Sun. |
| W1XAL | Boston, Mass | 25.42 | 11.79 | 3-5 p. m.; Sun., 1:15-2:30 p. m. |
| 2RO | "Radio Roma," Rome, Italy | 25.40 | 11.81 | 6:45 a. m.-12:30 p. m. |
| W9XAA | Chicago, Ill | 25.36 | 11.83 | 7 a. m.-3:30 p. m. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh | 25.27 | 11.87 | 5-10 p. m. |
| TPA-3 | Radio Coloniale, Paris | 25.27 | 11.88 | 11:15 a.m.-5 p. m. |
| RNE | Moscow, U. S. S. R | 25.00 | 12.00 | 4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m. |
| TFJ | Reykjavik, Iceland | 24.52 | 12.23 | Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m. |
| SPW | Warsaw, Poland | 22.00 | 13.63 | Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg. |
| LZA | Sofia, Bulgaria | 20.16 | 14.88 | Daytime, irreg. |
| DJL | Zeesen, Germany | 19.84 | 15.11 | 8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. |
| GSF | Daventry, England | 19.82 | 15.13 | 6 a. m.-noon |
| YDC | Bandoeng, Java | 19.80 | 15.15 | 5:30-10:30 a. m., irreg. |
| RKI | Moscow, U. S. S. R. | 19.81 | 15.15 | Sun., 10-11 a. m |
| JZK | Nasaki, Japan | 19.79 | 15.16 | Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 2-3 p. m., irreg. |
| GSO | Daventry, England | 19.76 | 15.18 | 3 to 5 a. m. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh | 19.72 | 15.20 | 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. |
| DJB | Zeesen, Germany | 19.74 | 15.20 | Mid.-5 a. m.; 6-11 a. m. |
| PCJ | Eindhoven, Holland | 19.71 | 15.22 | Tues., 4-6 a. m.; Wed. 8:30-11:30 a. m. |
| TPA-2 | Radio Coloniale, Paris | 19.68 | 15.24 | 6 to 11 a. m. |
| GSI | Daventry, England | 19.66 | 15.26 | 12:15-4 p. m. |
| W2XE | Wayne, N. J | 19.65 | 15.27 | Noon-5 p. m. |
| LRU | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 19.62 | 15.29 | Daytime, irreg. |
| DJQ | Zeesen, Germany | 19.63 | 15.28 | 6-8 a. m.; 8:15-11 a. m. |
| W2XAD | Schenectady, N. Y | 19.56 | 15.34 | 10 a. m.-3:45 p. m. |
| DJR | Zeesen, Germany | 19.56 | 15.34 | 8-9 a. m. |
| HAS-3 | Budapest, Hungary | 19.52 | 15.37 | Sundays, 9-10 a. m. |
| DJE | Zeesen, Germany | 16.80 | 17.76 | Mid.-11 a. m. |
| W3XAL | Bound Brook, N J | 16.87 | 17.78 | 9 a. m.-5 p. m. |
| GSG | Daventry, England | 16.80 | 17.79 | 6-8:45 a. m. |
| HS8PJ | Bangkok, Siam | 15.77 | 19.02 | Mon., 8-10 a. m. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh, Penna | 13.92 | 21.54 | 7-9 a. m. |
| W2XE | Wayne, New Jersey | 13.94 | 21.52 | 7:30 a. m.-1 p. m. |

## Bus Ousts N. C. Trolleys

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Another North Carolina city, whose people rode in trolley cars for 47 years, will see this form of transportation no more. In Winston-Salem, the Salem part of which is one of the oldest communities in the United States, the bus has now entirely rooted out the trolley. This about ends trolley transportation in North Carolina.

# Plants Respond To Wavelengths Like a Radio Set

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Curious and hitherto unsuspected effects of different colored lights on the growth of plants are reported by the division of radiation in the Smithsonian Institution.

Oat seedlings were exposed to light from an electric lamp which was split up into its constituent wave lengths (colors) by passing it through a prism. The exposure was arranged in such a way that only a narrow band of visible light fell on each plant, and from a horizontal direction.

Normally, plants which are placed in a semi-dark room are bent toward the light, a phenomenon called "phototropism." This occurred when Dr. Enoch Karrer, who conducted the experiments, exposed the seedlings to the blue region of the spectrum, and in addition the tips of those seedlings were bent toward each other.

**Definite Results Proved**

But while exposed to the red region of the spectrum, the seedlings bent away from each other. Dr. Karrer noted also a number of other specific effects, namely:

"The greatest growth in length was in the two regions where the greatest convergence and the greatest divergence of the tips were found.

"The greenest growth was in those plants illuminated only by the orange part of the spectrum. The yellowest growth was in the blue-green region. Roots grew longest in the extreme blue and shortest in the orange-red.

"The leaf sheath, or coleoptile, was most filled out by the first leaf in the green and orange regions and least in the blue and deepest red. In the green, the growth of the leaf sheath appeared to be stunted, and the leaf broke through prematurely, but its growth was rapid when exposed to full white light."

**Have Their Own Wave Lengths**

The implication of these findings is, that plants react to different wave lengths of light in the same manner as a radio set designed to receive broadcasts on special wavelength bands. Plants seem to receive and make use of specific wave lengths of light for specific purposes, discarding or ignoring all others.

This discovery renders much more complex the already complicated relationships between plants and their assimilation of inorganic earth-salts as food. This basic property, called photosynthesis, by which plants synthesize carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water, using sunlight in the presence of chlorophyll, the green pigment of leaves, is a distinguishing characteristic of plants. Animals cannot do this. Plants provide all food.

But apparently there is much more to plant development than synthesis of carbohydrates, Dr. Karrer finds. Carbohydrates, fats, proteins, water and minerals must be mobilized and oxidized. There are chemical reactions with ammonia and other nitrogen compounds, and then further chemical changes in the synthesized products.

It now appears that many of these processes may be specifically activated by specific bands of radiation.

## Mexico University Budget Increased

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—An addition of 1,000,000 pesos, approximately $280,000, to the budget of the National University of Mexico was announced by President Cardenas in his recent message to the nation. This increase will be largely devoted to the Department of Social Action.

Improvement in the actvities of established departments is expected from the addition to the regular budget and the work of new departments will be expanded. Among the branches of the Department of Social Action which will receive a large share of the million pesos are a night school for workers and free scholarships for workers and farmers.

Recent activities of the National University of Mexico have been in close co-operation with the Federal Government in the development of its social program. These have included surveys made by faculty and students on such projects as the rehabilitation of the Indian communities at Ixmiquilpan and the Mezquital zone.

## Memphis Cotton Hub

The mid-south area, of which Memphis, Tenn., is the hub, is said to produce 36 per cent of the nation's cotton crop.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**REAL ESTATE**

Investigate Our Property Management Plan List Your Property with Bonded Agent EDDY D. FIELD 1019 So. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. OR. 1291

RYE, N. Y.—Attractive residence, fine condition, with sweeping lawns, lovely old trees, small wooded area; garage with chauffeur's quarters, close to center of beautiful, residential Rye; convenient, spacious as a home; perfect for a rest home; sure investment value; offered about half assessment value to settle estate; price $25,000; rental possibly considered; even today's low prices offer no other such value; descriptive folder upon request. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye. Tel. Rye 671.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. 37 Anderson, Ind.

REFINED, over thirty, full or part-time work; experience unnecessary; we teach you; new beautiful inexpensive Spring knitted garments just released; real opportunity and good commission for those who qualify; can establish permanent business in your own community. Write for full details without obligation. COLDREN KNITTING MILLS, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

PLANT engineer, college graduate, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial, seeks position along above lines, or where executive ability is required. H. B. JOHNSTON, 133 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, O.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

298 MARLBORO STREET
A unique apartment. Has a living-room, den, dining-room, three bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. A duplex on the 3rd and 4th floors. Elevator. $125 a month.
DOUGLASS and HUNNEMAN
5 Arlington St., Boston COM. 6420

PORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Choice apartments, electrically equipped, air conditioned; Beautyrest mattresses. Owner, 321 S. E. 8th Ave.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

DREXEL HILL, PA.—Exclusive three rooms and bath, residence; private entrance; garage. MRS. MARKERT, Phone Clearbrook 2137-J.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 94th, 60 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

**DRESSMAKING**

DRESSES made from your own material; reasonable. MRS. DIXON (colored), 423 East 164th St., New York City. Tel. Topping 2-6074.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

**FLORISTS**

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

**FOLDING CHAIRS**

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

**FURNITURE**

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Fl. 9-1811.

**FURNITURE FOR SALE**

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 259 East 60th St., New York City.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

**FURRIERS**

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

WILTON, CONN.—Year round country home, modern improvements; 6 rooms, fireplace, gardens, fruit trees; 5 acres; woods; farm building; 6 miles from Norwalk; 1¼ hrs. commuting N. Y. C.; seen by appointment. Write X-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**HOUSES TO LET**

GREENWICH, CONN.—Family going abroad desire to rent large 14-room house, furnished or unfurnished; $1000 monthly; on 14-acre estate; garage with living quarters, hot house; three miles from station. Communicate, HAROLD MARIETTA, Box 1094.

**INSURANCE**

Annuities—Monthly Income—Insurance
Information gladly given, write or phone
A. SIMON, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. LA. 4-4300

**JEWELERS**

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**OFFICE FURNITURE**

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN 1487 E. 9th St. Es. 5-6163

**PAYING GUESTS**

HILL and BERT FRIEDBERG welcome you to our charming, comfortable farm, situated on 150 acres of beautiful rolling country; always pleasant companionship, good food; very moderate rates.
HIL-BERT HOUSE
Lake Mahopac, New York

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Large, comfortable home available to paying guest for rest or permanent residence; elderly people accepted and appreciated. MRS. CODAIRE, 85 Walnut.

**PENS REPAIRED**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
Pencraft We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

**REAL ESTATE**

A FINE selection of bungalows and houses from $35 to $100 a month. COLLYER AND BAILEY, 10 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Freeport 4151.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

S C A R S D A L E
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
N A S H A N D B O G A R T
are always at your service. Tell us your needs.
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Warm, light, comfortable rooms, private bath, large closets; home cooking; near trains. KOSTLE, 136 Rich Ave. Oakwood 3359.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—For people of refinement; $6-$8; private bath, kitchenette; $12. 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C. Thompson.

BOSTON—Bright single room opposite The Mother Church Park, 11 Norway St., Suite 6. COM. 5663.

GREENWICH, CONN.—One large room with three windows for business man or woman; no other roomers; centrally located. Phone 1235 before 10 a. m.

N. Y. C., 121 Bennett Ave., 187th St. (12-A)—Double, cheerful, nicely furnished, private, kitchen privileges, near 8th Ave. subway; evenings; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, quiet surroundings, 15 minutes downtown; new home, garage available; gentleman; references exchanged. Emerson 4039 after 6 or Sundays.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

EXPERIENCED supt.-gardener desires position; will go anywhere; over 8 years last place; references. Box 134, Springdale, Conn.

YOUNG man, 31, desires to join company as junior salesman; wishes to learn business thoroughly; will go anywhere. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Experienced typist; office position or work called for and delivered; willing, accurate, reasonable. A. PRICE, 807 Putnam Ave. FOxcroft 9-1278.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

MADELEINE DELIGHT BROOKS, Soprano, radio and club work; teacher of singing. 58 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 3060 and Waltham 2483-R.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5600, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

VIOLIN and PIANO INSTRUCTION by experienced teacher at your home. Phone Independence 3-7352. (New York).

**TYPEWRITERS**

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

**WANTED**

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 7-7989. Opp. Empire State Building.

**When** in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

## CONNECTICUT

### BRIDGEPORT

*Months in Preparation*

HUNDREDS OF ITEMS
Savings of Many Dollars for Every Family and Every Home

**Howland's 78th Mill End Sale**

*Is Now in Progress*

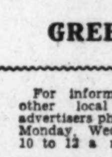
MEIGS & CO.
January Sale of Furs
Rising prices make it impossible to duplicate these coats now at anywhere near the price for which we can sell them. We bought when the market was lower. Next year furs will be even higher. Buy yours now!

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. 4-2507

**Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES**
*A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose*

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you



Gowns Suits Furs
*of the Better Kind*
THOMPSON'S

### GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone O G. 7-1037 Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Is Your Hobby Tools?*
Power Driven
LATHES $16.95 up
AWLS 17.50 up
SAWS 11.25 up
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Pontiac Sales and Service
*New Models Now on Display*

GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
*All other beauty services.*
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
**Cohen Bros.**
*Fine Groceries and Fruits*
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

JOHN HANSEN
*Contractor*
Excavating, Dredging — Ponds, Pools, Lakes, Streams
Landscape, Grading, Road Building, Concrete Work
FUEL OIL
TELEPHONE 3140 (DAY OR NIGHT)

Picture Framing
Over 1000 Mouldings from which to select.
C. F. HORTON
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

We are glad to be in The Christian Science Monitor again and welcome both our new and old customers.
S. M. FONTE
*Italian American Market*
383 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3598

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
*Dependable Merchandise Since 1898*
262-4 Greenwich Ave. Phone 532

ANNUAL CLEARANCE
*on Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes*
Prices Greatly Reduced
THE TOGGERY SHOP
261 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1478-W

## CONNECTICUT

### GREENWICH
(Continued)

Chancy D'Elia
SPORTSWEAR
*Featuring Southern and Cruise Wear*
242 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 654

### HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Trusty Dog Food
M. J. Burnham INC.
West Hartford Center

BROWNIES
(Full of Nuts)
40c *a dozen*
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

W. C. MASON & CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North Coal Co.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-5267

*"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"*
*Budget Beauty Salon*
First 4 Days of the Week Only: Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3381

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Stories of the Operas and Their Composers
by ERNEST NEWMAN
$1.47
All one needs to enjoy the Opera, whether over the Radio or in the dress circle.
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum St.

### MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
*Hardware Housefurnishings*
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

*Perfection Is Our Aim*
The Domestic Laundry Company
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

### MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

### NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
*"America's Finest Anthracite"*
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

### NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*"Try a Monitor Advertiser"*
100% Test OILS — KOPPERS COKE — 'blue' COAL
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
*A Shop Men Enjoy*
162 ORANGE STREET

Cooper's Auto Service, Inc.
TEMPLE AND COMMERCE STREETS
Everything for Your Auto Under One Roof
Visit our Modernized Garage
Dayton Tires
PHONE 7-2660

The All Rail Coal Co.
COAL AND COKE
FUEL AND RANGE OILS
*Stokers for Automatic Heating*
38 Center Street 6-6111

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

MANHATTAN
Dyers & Cleaners
*"Our Work Speaks for Itself"*
50 Ashmun St. Phone 7-4111

## CONNECTICUT

### NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Phillips STORE
High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices
Also New Lines of Women's Hosiery from 47c Upward
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Galger

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ANDRÉ & JOHN
*Hair Stylists*
ANDRE SCALA
39 Center Street
Cor. Church
5-5159
JOHN PELLICO
Tel. 5-5159
2nd Floor

EXHIBITION of Paintings by FREDERICK LESTER SEXTON
*Portraits, Still Life and Landscapes*
MUNSON GALLERY
275 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

Mary Lyons Shop

Millinery
Suits — Dresses
New Location—140 Orange Street

Ann Allen
Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 2-2624, 2-1274

*Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You*
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
79 AUDUBON ST. Phone 6-6130

### NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
*A Mutual Savings Bank*
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

### NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042 9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.

Frank Lauder
Jeweler and Silversmith
*Established 1898*
96 Washington St., South Norwalk

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
*New Location*
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
*Outfitters to Men and Boys*

J. I. MALLETTE
*Featuring*
BARBIZON SLIPS
Made of Pure Dye, Pure Silk
SATIN DASCHE
Tailored models, all sizes, three lengths.
$2.98
83 Washington St., South Norwalk

### STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD TRANSIT CO.
RAILROAD STATION
Taxi and Livery Service
*Prompt—Courteous—Safe*
TEL. 3-3101 STAMFORD

January Sale of Nemo, Flexees, Le Gant and other famous make corsets, at greatly reduced prices.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Tel. 3-3171

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
*Electrical Contractors*
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford


SEE NEXT PAGE

## CONNECTICUT

### STAMFORD (Continued)

89TH SEMI-ANNUAL
**Clothing Sale**
MEN'S SUITS *and* OVERCOATS

19.75 *formerly 25.00-27.50*
24.75 *formerly 30.00-32.50*
29.75 *formerly 35.00-37.50*
32.75 *formerly 40.00*
39.75 *formerly 50.00*

*Blue and Oxford Suits and Dresswear are not included in this Sale!*

Students' Suits and Overcoats
15.75 and 19.75
*formerly 20.00 to 25.00*

Boys' Suits and Overcoats
9.75 and 15.75
*formerly 12.95 to 20.00*

FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
259 MAIN STREET

**The Individual Laundry Service Co.**
All Laundry Services
Also
LINEN SUPPLY—COATS
APRONS—TOWELS
We offer you everything a laundry should.
Tel. 3-3121
35 WORTH STREET
STAMFORD

### WATERBURY

*The Famous*
**"Lady Pepperell" Sheets and Pillow Cases**
AT SPECIAL PRICES
*From Now Until January 23d*

"Lady Pepperell" Sheets are noted for their fine, soft finish, and having FOUR MORE THREADS TO THE INCH than any other sheets in their price range they will give far longer wear.

*Prices on them are advancing, too, so you will make no mistake in buying a big supply of them, now.*

"Lady Pepperell" SHEETS

Size 90x108. Regular price $1.89. Clearance Price, each **$1.59**
Size 81x108. Regular price $1.79. Clearance Price, each **$1.49**
Size 72x99. Regular price $1.59. Clearance Price, each **$1.29**
Size 81x99. Regular price $1.69. Clearance Price, each **$1.39**
Size 72x108. Regular price $1.69. Clearance Price, each **$1.39**
Size 63x108. Regular price $1.49. Clearance Price, each **$1.29**

"Lady Pepperell" PILLOW CASES

Size 42x36 and 45x36. Regular price 39c. Clearance Price, ea **32¢**
Size 45x38½. Regular price 45c. Clearance Price, ea **35¢**

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

**"I Compared Costs**
with a friend who does her own washing and ironing—and I still prefer your
Blue Ribbon Service
—the work is perfect, the cost is fair."
*Phone 3-3161*
*for Perry Service*

*A Wise Investment*
100% pure virgin wool
"North Star Blankets"
Exclusive with
HOWLAND-HUGHES
St. Regis Restaurant
*Mgr.* L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## CONNECTICUT

### WATERBURY (Continued)

**Specials** *in* Every Department

Christmas items left over; Winter items over-bought; all at drastic price reductions.

THE MILLER & PECK COMPANY

*Skates Sharpened*
*Arctics Repaired*
Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Company
26 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

FINE SHOES
for Women, Men, Children
E. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
*MAIN OFFICE*
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
*Beauty Salon*
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
IN ALBANY, N. Y.
invites you to
Buy Furniture on the Budget Plan
*Trade In Your Old Furniture*
*Liberal Allowances*

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
Albany, N. Y.
*Bleached Muslin*
Mattress Protectors

Twin bed size, 39x76 inches..$1.49
¾ or full bed size, 54x76 inches.....$1.50
Extra size, 60x76 inches.....$1.89
Myers Linens—Street Floor

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

COTRELL & LEONARD
Save as Much as Half in Our Great January CLEARANCE SALE

WILLIAM G. GRISWOLD
128 State Street
Footwear of Fashion With Assured Comfort
Ladies' Hosiery
TEL. 4-6814

Ainslie Hewett
*Restaurant*
Formerly in the Wellington Hotel
NOW OPEN
At 134 State St., Opposite Capitol
Luncheon 40c - 75c Dinner 50c - $1.25
Also a la Carte

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY (Continued)

### AUBURN

DAIRYLEA
Milk and Ice Cream
Phone Auburn 2475

INSURANCE
Reduction of $8.00 in Automobile Liability Rates
BENTLEY
61 Genesee St. Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 3144

### BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

Barnes Flower Shop
*Flowers for Valentines*
Riviera Theatre Building
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

GENERAL ELECTRIC Hotpoint ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Stoves Coal—Oil—Gas Combination
JAMES H. CARVER CO.
INCORPORATED
70-72 STATE STREET

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
*Estimates Free*
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

'blue coal'
*Sold Only by*
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

HERE to SERVE You
Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
89 HAWLEY STREET
One Block Back of COURT HOUSE

Watches
Diamonds, Jewelry
ARTHUR M. LEONARD
60 Court Street

Great Expansion Sale
*Men's and Women's*
SHOES
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

Colorful Print Frocks of Spring, 1937
$10.95 : $12.95 : $16.95
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

A MONTH OF SALES
Clearing our stocks of winter clothing and accessories at bargain prices. Buy now and save.
At McLEAN'S

### BRONXVILLE

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

Quality Foods
Try Our SUKIYAKI
Lunch 35c-50c-75c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1.00
FUJIYAMA
20 Studio Arcade Tel. 4288
Opp. Lawrence Hospital

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware Paint Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Eugene Method of Permanent Waving
*Complete Beauty Service*
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza West Side
Tel. 2162
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

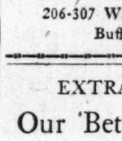
## NEW YORK

### BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Tek
*The make*
TOOTHBRUSH BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLED
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3934

THE NOSEGAY
*Flowers*
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Imported Party Favors
Greeting Cards
Fine Leather Novelties
Bill Folds, Purses, Fitted Cases, etc.
Bridge Accessories
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5678



WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
*Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics*
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5260-5261

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3262

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
*Open Evenings and Sundays*
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

**BROOKLYN**
*See New York City*

### BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone WA. 7137—WA. 7138
*"We Telegraph Flowers"*
WIESE, FLORIST
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206-307 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

EXTRA SPECIAL
Our Better COATS
*Now Reduced to* 29.50
Exceptional Opportunity to Purchase a Smart Dependable Coat at a Splendid Saving
HENS & KELLY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.

*There is NO BETTER FUEL Than*
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

*Let Us Coal Your Bin*
WM. H. WEIDT
D&H Lackawanna COAL Donner-Hanna COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving
392 WOHLERS AVENUE GA. 0193

*Electrical Contractor*
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
*New and Used Motors*
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0750

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil
*Tires—Anti-Freezes—Accessories*
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
January Clearance Sale
DRESSES, $6.95, 2 for $12.00
Regularly $7.95
Other Dresses Greatly Reduced
HATS, $1.00-$1.49
Values to $3.95
Open Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
*Light Carting*
51 W. Northrup Place PA. 6796

### CORTLAND

Stephens
The House of Fashion
VISIT OUR CLEARANCE SALE
The A. T. DUNN CO.
*Distributors*
LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE
*The Coal That Satisfies*
126 ELM STREET PHONE 48

## NEW YORK

### GLOVERSVILLE

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

*The Home of First Prize*
MEAT PRODUCTS
Orders Delivered at Your Door
Two Phones
PUTMAN'S MARKET
21 So. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.

Economy Cab and Service Station
10-12 FOREST STREET
Gas, Oils, Accessories
Washing, Polishing, Greasing and Tire Repair
Gloversville 3-999 Johnstown 51

*January*
SALE of SALES
*Now in Progress*
ARGERSINGER'S

### ITHACA

*NOW SHOWING*
New 1937 Wall Papers
Linoleums, BPS Paints
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

### JAMESTOWN

January Clearance Sale
*Now Going On*
Special Merchandise at Clearance Sale Prices
*in All Departments*
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, New York

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

JANUARY SALE OF SALES
28 departments offer new matchless values in new merchandise.
NELSON'S STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
108-110 E. 2nd St. Jamestown, N. Y.

### KENMORE

The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
*All Branches of Beauty Culture*
2303 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

*Groceries* *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

### LARCHMONT

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
*Repairs on all cars*
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

*Long Island*

### BAY SHORE

*Suffolk Fuel Co.*
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore.
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60

### FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
*"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"*
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
*Near Christian Science church*

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
*Footwear of Quality for Entire Family*

### FLUSHING

CLEARANCE SALE of Fall and Winter Apparel
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings. Mon., Wed., Fri.

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER
Flowers
*for All Occasions*
We Deliver Within a Radius of 20 Miles
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9- 3000 3001 3002

### FOREST HILLS

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7913

THE COTTAGE
*Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties*
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
*Closed Sundays*
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 AUSTIN STREET
BOU. 8-1516
*We Call and Deliver Anywhere*

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co., Inc.
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6652

AMERICAN BEAUTY SHOP
*(Frieda Bohler, Prop.)*

Each Item 25c
*Expert Operators Only*
71-19 Austin St. Bou. 8-10141

MARKWORDT'S
*Licensed Electrician*
GIFTS—COSTUME JEWELRY
CARDS—CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Opp. Post Office Bou. 8-6603

SUTTON HALL PHARMACY
J. S. Bersin
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
*Agents for Many Cosmetic Houses*
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bou. 8-3661-2

**FOREST HILLS**
**Kew Gardens**
PITTSBURGH PAINT PRODUCTS
*Complete Line Household Furnishings*
Gardens, Hardware and Paints
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

O. C. SPRECKELS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
KEW GARDENS GROCER
Richmond Hill 2-1366, 2-1367 81-45 Lefferts Blvd.

### FREEPORT

Kenneth E. Nagle, Inc.
HEWLETT AVE. and LONG ISLAND R. R.
MERRICK, L. I., N. Y.
FUEL OILS
Phone Freeport 2080
Metered Deliveries
24 Hour Service

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Start the NEW YEAR Right with Shoes Rebuilt Like New

JANUARY SALE AT
Barach's
61 So. Main Street Freeport

Phone Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
*With Proper Care, Your Hair Can Be Lovely*
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over The Fair Shoppe

### GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
*Established 1917*
Complete Banking Service
*Member*
*Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
*Good Food*
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

### HEMPSTEAD

Phones Hempstead 7720, 7721, 7722
January Houseware Sales
*Now in Progress*
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Glass
Linoleum
278 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
33 MAIN STREET 68 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Empire Sportswear
SELLING OUT
MAL-DELL SHOP
WOMEN'S APPAREL
628 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Hosiery, Underwear, Brassieres, Gloves, Sweaters, Blouses
COATS — SPORTSWEAR
*Savings 35% to 50%*
EMPIRE SPORTSWEAR
247 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

CORSET SALE
For the first time LE GANT has authorized reductions on its line of five girdles and corselettes.
Reg. 15.00 . . . *now $10.00*
Reg. 10.00 . . . *now 7.50*
Reg. 7.50 . . . *now 5.00*
Savings on other well-known makes (from 1.98 and up). Buy now. You can always use this extra garment, and make a saving.
ETTINGER'S
264 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD
Tel. Hempstead 616 Estab. 1905

*Original* S. M. HARRIS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
of Nassau County
Office Hours Daily 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Saturdays Until 9 p. m. Otherwise by appointment
40 Main Street Bet. Fulton Ave. and Front St.
Hempstead, L. I.
Above Grant's Dept. Store

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
*Featuring* HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

J. WINKENBACH
MAZOLA
Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
162 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

*HEmpstead 6021*
*HENRI*
*Hair Stylist*
267 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.

RADIO SALE!
*20% to 40% Off List Prices*
Headquarters for Philco, RCA, Zenith, etc. Trade in your old radio—easy terms.
Cooper's Radio and Sport Store
53 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y. Hem. 121
Everything in Music: Electric Appliances

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
DRESSES and COATS
*Reductions to 50%*
MARTHE ROBET
5 Main Street Hempstead

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

*Distinctive Hairdressers*
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
*Funeral Directors*
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4024.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 73th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 63rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
90-02 63rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
*The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights*
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
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SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

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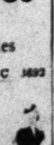

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### Long Island

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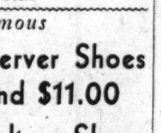

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### NEW YORK CITY

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Cartoons of the Week

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
**Time to Get a New Model**

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
**Stowaway**

—Pease in Newark Evening News
**Without Coercion**

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
**So That Sea Serpent Story Is True!**

—Ray in Kansas City Star
**Suggestion for a New Year Resolution**

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Studies In the Psalms

No. 49 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

### Psalms 120-134

**The Folk Songs of the People**

(Psalms of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

It has been said, "The common things of life are all so dear"—the things of hope and family, of joy and everyday activity. Nowhere in the ancient world was the home held more dear or family ties more precious, than among the people of the hills of Palestine. This sweet and treasured background is beautifully expressed in the group of songs called by some "The Pilgrim's Song of Ascents."

It was customary at the time of national festivals like the Passover and the Feast of Tabernacles, for the country folk from the surrounding towns to travel up to Jerusalem, and there to celebrate the feast together. Along the way, camp fires were built at night, and friends from Nazareth, Bethsaida, or Nain, would meet and exchange experiences. And they would sing, perhaps, that beautiful song of seedtime and harvest (Psalm 126):

They that sow in tears
Shall reap in joy.
He that goeth forth and weepeth,
Bearing precious seed,
Shall doubtless come again with rejoicing,
Bringing his sheaves with him.

Again the songs of home and family joys would bring gladness to their eyes (Psalms 127, 128):

Except the Lord build the house,
They labour in vain that build it.

Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord . . .
Happy shalt thou be, and it shall be well with thee.

Some who have been long exiled from the Temple and the city may be in the company of pilgrims, traveling from foreign lands. They join lustily in the songs of exile (Psalms 120, 124).

As the sun touches the towers and bulwarks of Jerusalem in the distance, the company are perhaps at Mizpah. Resting upon the very stones where Samuel judged in his primitive way, they sing the great songs of Mount Zion (Psalms 122):

I was glad when they said unto me,
Let us go into the house of the Lord.

The last miles of the journey are behind them, and the city gates await. Looking about at the hills surrounding and protecting the nestled valleys, the pilgrims are overflowing with gratitude (Psalm 121):

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills . . .
My help cometh from the Lord.

Undoubtedly this collection is but a fragment of the songs sung daily, or on pilgrimages. We can be grateful that they were saved to add their deep spiritual value to our Bible.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Solving a crypt while waiting for the family to return for the evening meal is a pleasant pastime for one Monitor reader.

**Bible Arithmetic:** 91 (91st Psalm) plus 6 (that), minus 5 (place), times 2 (2 words, Jesus wept.), divided by 6 (Thomas), equals 30.

**Letter Changing:** Gull, Gill, Gilt, Gist, Fist, Fish.

**A Tricky Problem:** One hen would lay one egg in one and one-half days, and would, therefore, lay 4 eggs in 6 days. 7 hens would lay 28 eggs in 6 days.

**Occupations of the Famous:** Poet—John Milton; inventor—James Watt; ornithologist—John Audubon; railway builder—James J. Hill; tenor—Enrico Caruso; historian—George Bancroft; showman—P. T. Barnum; painter—Rosa Bonheur; soprano—Jenny Lind; composer—Anton Dvořák.

## Puzzle Corner

*Conducted by Puzzlesmith*

**Cryptogram**

A hint as to how others might spend their leisure moments is contained in today's cryptogram, which is shared by a Parma Heights (Ohio) reader:

ABCDEFH G IJKLM NOECP

NGEMEFH RBJ MOP RGSECK

MB JPMTJF RBJ MOP PDPFEFH

SPGC EA G LCPGAGFM LGAM-

ESP RBJ BFP *SBFEMBJ JPGTPJ.

**Bible Arithmetic**

To the number of the Psalm which starts with the verse quoted below:

"He . . . dwelleth in the secret . . . of the most High" add the number of letters in the first missing word ——; subtract the number of letters in the second missing word ——; multiply by the number of words in the shortest verse in the Bible ——, and divide by the number of letters in the name of the disciple of Jesus who was a doubter ——. What is the answer?

**Letter Changing**

How long will it take the GULL to catch a FISH? In other words, by following the usual rules, try changing GULL to FISH in 5 moves.

**A Tricky Problem**

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) reader shares this old-timer, which is a good one to try on someone who has never heard it. "If a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will 7 hens lay in 6 days?"

**Occupations of the Famous**

Can you identify these famous persons by their occupations? The first has been checked, as usual:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | poet | P. T. Barnum | |
| 2 | inventor | George Bancroft | |
| 3 | ornithologist | John Milton | 1 |
| 4 | railway builder | John Audubon | |
| 5 | tenor | Rosa Bonheur | |
| 6 | historian | Jenny Lind | |
| 7 | showman | Anton Dvořák | |
| 8 | painter | James Watt | |
| 9 | soprano | Enrico Caruso | |
| 10 | composer | James J. Hill | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## Brevities

**Washington Post:** A Milwaukee jeweler suggests that a badge be given a person when he pays his taxes. In a way, the idea has merit, but after a taxpayer paid his taxes, what would he have left to pin the badge to?.

**Milwaukee Journal:** Minneapolis librarians find that children still read "The Last of the Mohicans." Young moviegoers, perhaps, trying to detect the author in an error.

**Detroit Free Press:** If they can do it to watches, why not make ladies' gloves so they will glow in the dark under a seat at the movies?

**Buffalo News** (Ed Scanlan): Women should not wear their hats in the theater. At a show only the comedian should be funny.

**Whitsitt Impressions:** If you will work for others as you would have others work for you, you will never be out of a job.

**Judge:** And about the only man who has a tougher time than a private in a Chinese army is a Chinese general.

## Vocations

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Sales Blackboards

One man turned to the rural districts to market the "sales blackboards" he devised. These boards were of different sizes and were designed for farmers who do some roadside selling, and who have needed a neat and economical way

of presenting their sales news to the passing public.

On these blackboards they could print the kinds of produce they had for sale, and the prices. At the top of some of these boards the man would add, if ordered, a neatly printed farm name.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

## Quotation for Today

*O DO NOT PRAY for easy lives; pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers; pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle; but you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come to you by the grace of God.*—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

## Still Waiting!

Monitor Camera Club From Herbert Kellogg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
**Street Corner High Lights**

## In Lighter Vein

**His Money's Worth**

The man walked into a restaurant, ornate in its futuristic decorations and reeking with an atmosphere of high prices. He was ushered to a table and immediately ordered a glass of water. The waiter brought the water, which the man swallowed with one gulp, and asked for another glass of water. While the waiter was away the man took out a small package of sandwiches and spread them on the table. No sooner was this done than a severe looking individual came to the table and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but this isn't—"

"Who are you?" interrupted the man.

"I am the manager," was the impressive reply.

"Good!" said the man. "I was just going to send for you. Why isn't the orchestra playing?"—American Legion Monthly.

**Vegetarian**

Teacher: "Now, children, will some of you tell me what a herbaceous border is?"

Child (whose mother keeps a boarding house): "I know, teacher; a lodger who eats only vegetables."

**Be Definite**

Housewife: "Did you ever do a good day's work in your life?"

Gentleman at the Gate: "Do you mean all together or just at one time?"—Pathfinder.

**Oh, Well**

"Nothing is impossible."

"Did you ever try to take a pair of skis through a revolving door?"

—Answers

**"She gave me one of her husband's old suits, Cedric."**

**Young Webster**

Teacher: "How would you define 'black as your hat'?"

Willie: "Darkness that may be felt!"

**Patience**

During the first evening of a visit to her daughter at Sea Point an elderly woman who had never seen the sea before was found intently watching the Robben Island lighthouse. "What infinite patience sailors have," she observed, noticing that she was no longer alone.

"Why?" asked her daughter.

"Well," she replied, "the wind has blown that light out 38 times since I've been watching, and each time they relighted it."—Calgary (Alta.) Herald.

**Personal Opinions**

"Odd names your towns have," commented the Englishman, "Weehawken, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, Oshkosh."

"I suppose they do sound queer to English ears," the American agreed, thoughtfully. "Do you live in London all the time?"

"No, indeed," said the unsuspecting Briton. "I spend part of my time in Chipping Norton and divide the rest between Biggleswade and Leighton Buzzard."

**Pun**

King Arthur: "How much wilt thou take for that suit of armor, Lance?"

Sir Lancelot: "Three cents an ounce, Sire. It's first-class mail."

## Parliamentary Practice

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### Motions in Order

**Question:** A meeting was held for an election. Bylaws provide that no other business be transacted at that meeting. After prolonged voting, it was voted that a few moments be devoted to silent prayer. Somewhat later it was moved, but not carried, that we adjourn for one week. Then it was immediately voted that we continue balloting until the officer had been chosen. Were all above motions in order? and should the motions that carried have a place in the minutes?

**Answer:** The motions pertained directly to the business of that meeting, therefore were in order; and those adopted should be recorded. It is worth noting, however, that the last-named motion was unnecessary, since the refusal to adjourn left no other course open except to continue balloting.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Hitch-Hiker

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Kansas City, Mo.

The elderly man stood shivering on the highway in a small middle western town. Now and then a car would approach, and he would motion with his thumb, and smile appealingly—only to see the car speed on past.

Presently the warmth of a garage office across the highway seemed of more importance than a ride; and he stepped inside to join the men grouped about the stove. "If I can get a ride to the next town I'm sure I can get some work," he said to one of the men. "Things aren't easy for me these days."

The other smiled and agreed to take him as soon as his car was repaired. He brightened up perceptibly; and a little later, when the car was ready, a stranger beckoned him behind a low partition. In a minute the man emerged wearing a warm overcoat.

"Things are sure breaking right for me this afternoon," he said. And then he drew his hand from a pocket and held forth a dollar bill. "Why, here's some money!" holding it toward his benefactor.

"Keep it," said the other with a kindly smile, and the elderly hitch-hiker started on his way with new hope.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**"Every day is a new beginning"** (M. F. R.)—The inquirer is seeking the complete poem containing the following lines:

Every day is a new beginning
Every morn is the world made new.
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful thought for you—
A thought for me and a thought for you.

**"The Form of the Fourth"** (H. S. S.)—Our readers are invited to help this friend in the search for this poem.

**"Garden of Thought"** (Mrs. E. W. J.)—The poem which this reader requests was published in the Aug. 8, 1931, issue of the Christian Science Sentinel:

Garden of Thought
The fertile garden of my thought
Is mine to tend with care,
And I can make a lovely thing
By planting beauty there.

Then let me sow there purity,
And gratitude, and love,
Keep down the weeds, and water it
With wisdom from above.

Soon in my garden there will bloom
Joy and serenity,
With fruits of harmony and peace
On each deep-rooted tree.
—Grace A. Petersen.

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

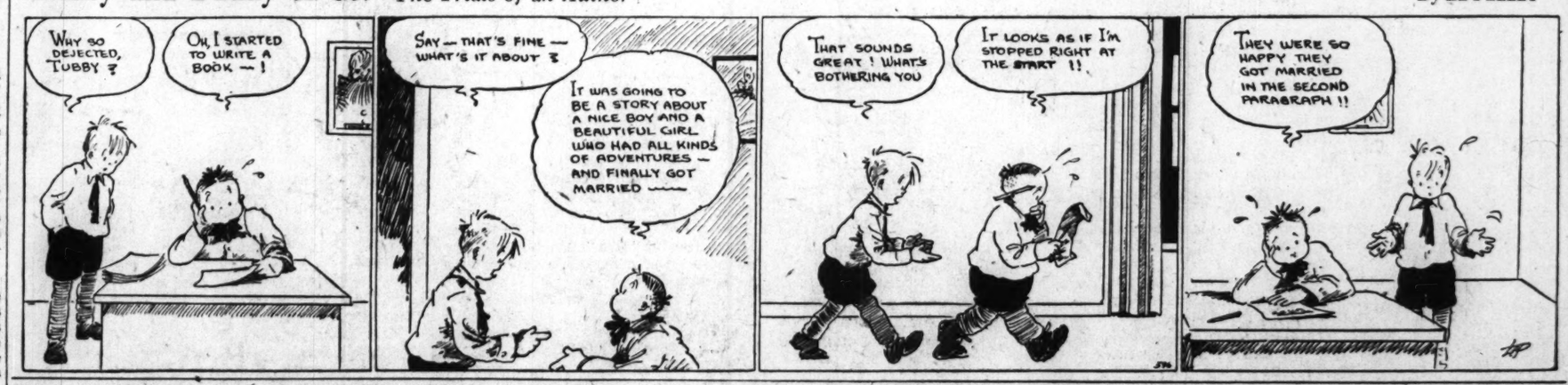
### Queer Hunt

Prepare a roomful of objects that are out of place—the more subtle you are about it the harder it will be for the guests to locate them—such things as a tape measure to tie back window curtains, a scrap basket holding a potted plant on a table, a rubber bath mat instead of a rug in the living room, a pair of candlesticks for book-ends, a butcher knife for a letter-opener, etc.

Give all guests paper and pencil and ask them to list the misplaced objects. Tell them how many there are, and time the hunt. One of the misplaced objects might be given as a prize to the one who locates the greatest number.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

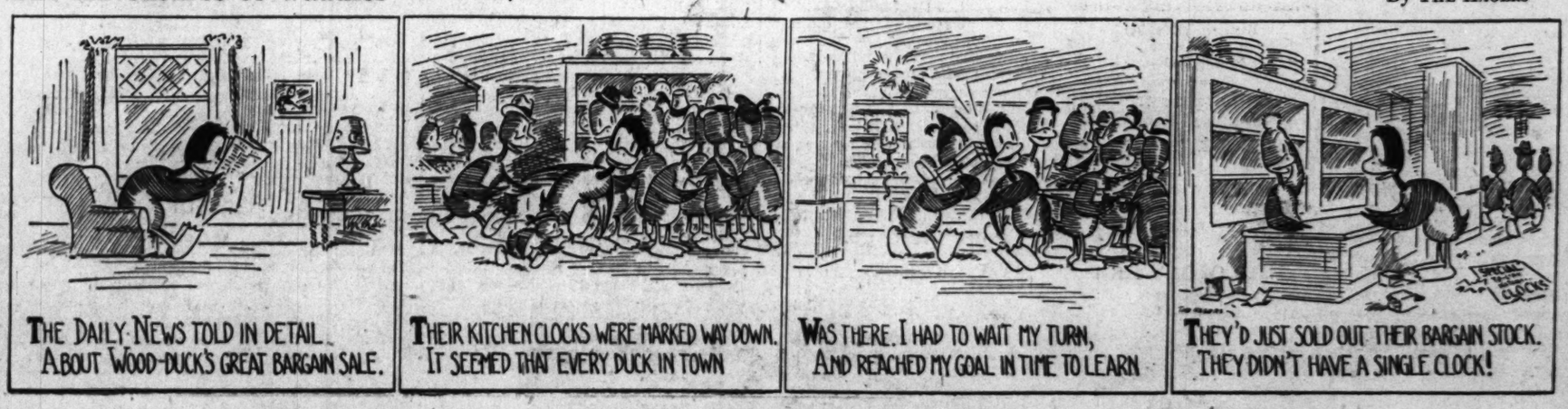
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Trials of an Author*

By LE PELLEY




## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Successful Sale*

By THE HAGERS



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### A Large Plan

"MAKE no little plans," a great architect once said; "they have no magic to stir men's souls." This might well have been the theory of the committee on public administration under Louis Brownlow in the report just transmitted by President Roosevelt to Congress. It certainly is a large plan. And one with many commendable features. But what stir it may produce, other than in opposition, remains to be seen.

Of deepest and probably most lasting importance are the recommendations with reference to civil service and extension of the merit system. The goal of making government employment a career service with highest standards of efficiency is plainly a desirable one.

It is not merely a matter of extending the classified civil service to bureaus not now included; that might tend to make some emergency agencies permanent which ought to be dissolved. One may doubt whether the particular mechanism proposed by the Brownlow committee, a single personnel administrator with an unpaid board, would be an improvement over the present commission. The important phase is to develop standards of promotion or dismissal that will select men who are worth higher salaries after the examination system has taken them in.

Little opposition appears to exist to the request for six executive assistants to help the President in his contacts with the executive departments.

But plenty of disfavor is pretty sure to be generated in Congress toward the recommendation that the comptroller general be turned into a mere auditor, scanning the departments' books after appropriations had been spent instead of having authority to halt prospective expenditures when he believes them to be outside the congressional intent in the appropriation.

In general, the criticism that will be most commonly and in some instances superficially made is that the program advanced would radically increase the powers of the President at the expense of the powers of Congress—a tendency already feared by some, of the executive branch usurping the prerogatives of the legislative and dominating the Government.

The propositions as to the comptroller general would affect somewhat the authority of Congress and those on independent commissions might increase slightly the influence of the President. But the important power proposed to be taken away from the legislative branch is the power of patronage, of awarding jobs, and that—underneath—is what many of the loudest objections will really be about.

The fact is that any administrative reform that can take the power of political patronage and office jobbing away not only from Congress, but also from the President, and can make personnel control a non-partisan, thoroughly merit system function should be a clear gain for good government in the United States.

There is also a sound argument to be made for the thesis that Presidents, like the governors of many states, need more effective control over the executive departments in order to be the efficient administrators and leaders they are expected to be. But if this power is consolidated, it must be only on the further theory, to which executives always pay at least lip service, that they merely carry out the policies determined by the legislative authority and are answerable to that authority.

If the Executive welds together too great a power over details, the next move or logical reaction may be to bring the whole executive power under responsibility to the legislative. David Lawrence has suggested a partial way of doing this by making Cabinet members stand a congressional vote of confidence, if demanded, on their policies. This would enable Congress to strip a President of some of his chief advisers. Up until almost the last days of the constitutional convention, the prevailing plan was to have the President elected by Congress. Such a method might have established a kind of ministerial responsibility akin to that which exists generally in parliamentary governments.

### Sunny Morocco—"Study in Fog"

NEBULOUS crisis: nebulous settlement. Such a sequence is perhaps inevitable. The Moroccan issue between France and Germany which has enlivened the last few days, and out of which students of history could easily conjure up ghosts of Agadir and other World War harbingers, has subsided deeper into the half-light from which it never quite emerged. While the world shuddered at thoughts suggested by a Franco-German dispute in the historic Moroccan area, the quiet and gracefully poised formalities of Chancellor Hitler's New Year reception for the diplomatic corps offered a background for conciliatory words. France's Ambassador, André François-Poncet, exchanged assurances with Herr Hitler that neither Germany nor France had intention of disturbing the *status quo* in Spain or its possessions.

Altogether a pleasant surprise for a world which had been impressed by official statements with the probable difficulty of reaching any solution of so dangerous a problem without a definite retreat on one side or the other. But it appeared on the one hand that French estimates of German military assignments in Morocco had been much too large. On the other hand appeared conciliatory attitude on Germany's part.

Was this a crisis in fact, or only in imagination? The French today do not pretend to be blind to a continuing danger to their interests in Morocco. Fewer Germans in Morocco may mean less reason for protests, but cannot explain away reports about activity among tribesmen which have added anti-French intrigue to an already exciting story. Yet the affair seems to have changed color.

The sudden subsidence, and emergence of a prospect of Franco-German economic conversations, combine to cast an atmosphere of semi-reality over the affair. Perhaps the truth is that this crisis was no less real than one country's fear of another, and no more so.

### A Tear for the Onion

FEW of the chief intellectual developments in America pass entirely unnoticed among the more thoughtful sections of the British public. It is therefore only natural that the reported establishment in Kalamazoo, Michigan, of the Onion Anti-Defamation Society should have provoked considerable comment in those London circles which keep themselves abreast of the main trends of modern thought.

Robert Louis Stevenson, one commentator recalls, maintained that the onion "ranks with the truffle and the nectarine in the chief place of honor amongst the world's fruit." On the other side of the Atlantic, Oliver Wendell Holmes called it "a communicative and companionable vegetable, with a real genius for soup," and Herodotus says that the Pyramids were built on it. Moreover, to "know one's onions" is proverbially a sign of wisdom.

With such authoritative opinion active in its behalf, the onion may wonder at the anxiety which the Kalamazoo society feels for it.

### Economics of Independence

THE recent appointment of Mr. Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines, as head of the Philippine delegation for the future trade conference with representatives of the United States, indicates the importance which Filipino public opinion attaches to this meeting and the hope that some mitigation of the severe economic terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act may be realized.

This conference, which will probably be held some time in 1937, is more than an ordinary episode of commercial negotiation. Moral as well as economic issues are involved.

If there is no modification of the terms of the Act, the Filipinos will find the first year of formal independence, 1946, a year of very great economic stress and crisis. As a result of the application of the full American tariff rate to their products they will be cut off from a market, which, under the previous regime of free trade, absorbed regularly about 80 per cent of Philippine exports.

The crisis will be especially severe in the production of sugar, which represents about 60 per cent of the total value of the islands' export trade. About 2,000,000 Filipinos are dependent in various ways on this basic industry. Only a negligible percentage of Philippine sugar is or can be consumed within the islands; about 90 per cent of the product has regularly been sold to America. The abrupt closing of this outlet can scarcely fail to provoke very grave financial and social consequences and may conceivably place an intolerable strain on the fabric of self-government. The prospective tariff on coconut oil will also intensify unemployment and economic dislocation.

The United States is under a special obligation to deal not only fairly but generously with the Philippines, both because of the long period of association with this distant Pacific land, and also because the free trade system in force between the two countries was introduced at America's initiative.

It is doubtful whether American or Filipino public opinion would sanction any modification of the political arrangements of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. But on the economic side there are possibilities of adjustment that might do much to avert the gloomy prospect of social disorder, possibly provoking foreign complications.

There has been gross exaggeration of the extent to which coconut oil competes with American farm products; and there would seem to be no reasonable objection to the admission of denatured coconut oil, which is largely used in soap manufacture. A limited quota of Philippine sugar might also be accepted, in return for concessions to American export trade to the islands.

It will, of course, be difficult for the coming conference to make any hard-and-fast decisions, in view of the impossibility of knowing what American economic conditions and policies will be a decade hence. What can and should be done, however, is to approach the subject in a broadminded, give-and-take attitude and to leave the door ajar for future moves toward closer commercial relations.

### Catherine the Queen

*Book News of the Day*

EVEN as Luther's preaching of the Reformation was beginning to resound through the countries of Europe, there occurred an event destined to have far-reaching effects on the fortunes of two nations. To the Florentine Lorenzo de Medici and his French wife, Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne, was born a daughter whom the world was later to know as Catherine de Medici, Queen of France. The life of this formidable woman is vividly portrayed by Ralph Roeder in CATHERINE DE MEDICI AND THE LOST REVOLUTION (New York: Viking, $3.75).

Behind this child of the Medici lay the power and influence of her great uncle, the Pope of Rome. This influence was to be largely responsible for her marriage at the age of fourteen to Henri, Duc d'Orléans, second son of François I of France, a marriage which aroused little enthusiasm in France. Lacking the advantage of a rich dowry and regarded as a foreigner by the Court, Catherine might well have quailed, but she early showed that she was of too stern a fiber to be easily dismayed.

To add to Catherine's chagrin, her marriage lacked children. This fact was also a source of displeasure to her husband, who, by the passing of his brother the Dauphin, had become heir to the throne. Coupled with her childlessness the growing influence which Anne of Poitiers was exercising over her husband caused Catherine to use every means at her disposal to ingratiate herself with the King. That she successfully weathered the storm is a tribute to her determined character. Ten years after her marriage Catherine gave birth to a son.

With the passing of the King and Henry's accession, rumblings of religious discontent became more audible and open clashes began to occur between Roman Catholic and Protestant factions.

For a time Catherine adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the Protestants in an attempt to counteract the growing power of the Duc de Guise, but later she saw in this new sect a growing menace to the throne, and her attitude of tolerance changed to one of hatred. Her chief purpose thereafter appears to have been the destruction of the Huguenots and their leader, Admiral Coligny. This opportunity was not long in presenting itself, for with the presence in Paris of the admiral and hundreds of his followers Catherine set the stage for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Few of the Huguenots escaped, but among those who did were some of the leading spirits of the movement and the attempt at destruction, which had succeeded in quenching the flames, left embers which were eventually to burst into a blaze which could not be extinguished.

Few women in history have exercised such dominating influence as did the Medici, or so tenaciously set about surmounting obstacles to attain the goal of their ambition.

C. W. E. M.

### His Baby Now

### West Meets East

SHE is known around the world as "Aunt Jessie." Wherever the flag of civilization flies, those who stay on in forgotten places recall her with keen joy. In spots where few white people have ever penetrated it is often found that she has been and has left her pleasant imprint.

She has trekked across the Sahara with only the natives of her caravan to guide her and to care for her. She has gone away off into the mountains of India and into the very heart of Africa, and she has wandered far into those vast unknowns of China with only a faithful native for guide and no other protection than her own fearlessness, no other introduction than her kindliness.

Her infinite capacity for friendship—which closely approaches genius—has carried her into all sorts of strange corners and bambled byways, off the beaten path, among people who could not talk with her but who understood her smile.

But often, also, where she went she was heralded well in advance by those who wanted their friends at other outposts to know that their "Aunt Jessie" was headed their way, and telling them to be nice to her and to pass her along as something precious.

Thus it was she went to Peking when it was not Peiping, but the great capital of the brand new Republic of China. Her fame had raced on ahead of her by mail and cable, and she needed no letter of introduction to Madame Sun Yat-sen, wife of the President of China. But an official of the United States Government had pressed such a letter upon her and she unearthed it from her bag when she got to her hotel in Peking. A messenger took it up to the President's palace with a note from her. The messenger came back accompanied by a white-clad, gold-laced orderly from the palace with an urgent invitation for her to come to tea that very afternoon with "Madame President."

* * *

This is how "Aunt Jessie" tells it, when sufficiently cajoled:

"I mustered up all the coolie-Chinese that I knew and picked out some appropriate observations from my phrase-book and put on my best bib-and-tucker and went—considerably concerned at what was going to happen next. I had gotten on well enough with a cannibal chief from the South Seas, and I had been nothing daunted by my wild, black king in wilder, blacker Africa, and the little Princess in Annam had not bothered me much—but this was the wife of the President of China! And what could I talk about with her?

"I went to the palace and was ushered into the central court by that same white-and-gold orderly. He led me graciously but ceremoniously toward a long flight of red stairs that seemed to reach up to the sky, and waved me up.

"Then, my children, I heard a voice from the top of that long flight of stairs calling to me cheerily: 'Come right on up! I certainly am glad to see you!'—all in perfect 'Georgia-cracker' Americanese! I gasped and looked up and saw a little bobbing figure standing there waving me up.

* * *

"I puffed on up those stairs and there she was—Madame Sun Yat-sen, the wife of the President of China, smiling at me and greeting me, her hands extended in the warmest kind of greeting.

"The first thing I asked was: 'How come you talk like Georgia?'

"'Why shouldn't I, after living down there and going to school at Wesleyan in Macon, Georgia?'

"When I could get my breath I said: 'Maybe you knew my sister, Florence?'

"And 'Madame President' just laughed and said: 'Of course I knew your sister, Florence. She was my best friend at Wesleyan. And I know all about her sister, Jessie, too.'

"After that we sat and talked and talked and talked until long after any tea-time. She wanted to know all about Sister Florence and about Georgia and about the United States, which she loved so much. She told me how happy she had been over here, as Ching-ling Soong, daughter of Soong Chia-yu, who had brought his three daughters and a son to be educated in the United States. He was a Christian and he wanted his family to be Christians, too.

"'Madame President' talked about her sister, Mei-ling, who is now the wife of Chiang Kai-shek, the mighty dictator of China. Another sister, Ai-ling, married Dr. Kung, now finance minister of China.

"And only yesterday—or was it the day before?—the world thrilled to read how Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, and her brother, Dr. Soong of Harvard, had flown to Sianfu, the seat of the boiling rebellion, to rescue her husband from Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang. And Mei-ling did it, too—God bless her!"

E. B. H.

### North . . South . . East . . West

*Culture via Radio Short-Waves*

By Frank L. Perrin

MAYOR LaGUARDIA of New York, enlisted in the effort to encourage the broader dissemination of unsponsored cultural programs through the use of short-wave radio transmission, criticizes the inhibition imposed by federal authority. He refers, quite naturally, to the partial failure of those interested in the effort to broadcast to the world the interesting proceedings of the Harvard Tercentenary celebration last fall. It appears, though not wholly from the Mayor's reported criticism, that the originating short-wave station in Boston was prepared to co-operate with the municipally owned receiving station in New York by transmitting, directly on the air, these desired addresses and discussions.

The undertaking failed, it appears, because the Federal Communications Commission in Washington held that where a telephone line was available for interstation communication, short-waves could not be utilized for that purpose. The Mayor is quoted as observing that "such a ruling is as absurd as insisting that where railway lines run between two cities, travelers may not use airplanes." The fact remains, however, that because of previous commitments or rulings by which the regulatory commission deems itself bound, the permission sought was not, or could not be, granted. It apparently was not a program which a commercial sponsor would feel it profitable to finance.

* * *

Behind the unsuccessful undertaking referred to by Mr. LaGuardia there is, evidently, a movement which has for its objective the linking of the nation's non-commercial radio stations into a new broadcasting chain. The practical possibility of transmission by short-wave stations to long as well as short-wave receiving and broadcasting stations seems to have been conclusively proved. Interfering with, and now effectively closing, such avenues of transmission is the now antiquated order which compels the utilization, when available, of commercial telephone lines. This, it might be observed, is a relic, newly discovered, of the "horse-and-buggy days" to which sarcastic reference is frequently made.

Except in rare cases, in which provision is liberally made by sponsors of sustaining cultural programs over existing radio chains, those of us who seek and realize some pleasure in listening to the programs provided are obliged to hear from the spokesmen of commercial sponsors much talk designed to promote the sale of commodities in which we are not interested. This is the price we have agreed to pay and are paying for free entertainment. It may be that the time is coming when all radio receiving sets will be equipped with all-wave mechanism, or the time when selected programs will be transmitted by independent wiring under auspices entirely divorced from exploitation or commercialism.

* * *

But that time has not yet arrived. In many of the communities, both large and small, there are already in operation either municipally owned stations similar to that in New York, or privately owned stations not utilized by chain advertisers. These are the "ears" which can easily be attuned to receive the programs now provided. The important fact to be remembered and considered, however, is that the outlets, via the short-wave bands, which have not already been assigned to commercial or other private stations are few. It appears from the experience of Mayor LaGuardia that it is not the intention, or not within the power, of the Federal Communications Commission to permit the reasonable public use of even these few available channels.

Without possessing a superabundance of technical knowledge, one cannot be oblivious of the fact that the discovery, or development, of this facility to transmit from short-wave to long-wave opens a tremendously important avenue for both national and international communication. We all want to feel that we live near our neighbors, no matter how many space-miles seem to separate us. Inventive genius has provided, and continues to perfect, these new contacts. From across the seas there come, daily or intermittently, broadcast messages and programs which are reproduced, harmoniously and without objectionable distortion, over long-wave American stations. No monopolistic toes are trodden upon.

Surely it is as reasonable that the public demand as its right the economic and immediate transmission across miles traversed even by privately owned telephone wires of the cultural and educational programs which are generously provided and offered without price.

### The Wide Horizon

#### American Government, Inc.

By William Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University
[First of Two Articles]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is asking Congress for powers to reorganize the whole federal administration. The proposal is of the greatest import to the American people. What does it mean?

The President faces a labor of Hercules in the task of administrative reorganization which he has undertaken, with, it is hoped, the backing of Congress. If cleaning up the patronage and relief problems may be likened to the task of the Augean Stables, getting the federal administration reorganized along rational lines is like lopping off the heads of Hydra. Past experience has shown that for every bureau cut off, two new ones grow in its place! Only a President in the strong position of Mr. Roosevelt could undertake it with any optimism.

The problem is not one primarily of retrenchment or of reducing government services. Its major phase is to afford the national administration the same sort of businesslike setup that a large private concern would have. In place of the jerry-built structure which has grown up by adding a federal department here, a bureau there, and a regulatory commission yonder, what would a new executive, trained say in the nation-wide organization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, try to substitute for our federal administration? Probably he would emerge with a vastly different structure, with fewer men directly responsible to the President even than his present Cabinet, and with a functional reorganization which would sweep away many reduplications of activity.

Unfortunately for the prospects of any such neat solution, governmental machinery is not like that of private business, even the business of such a supercorporation as American Telephone. It is not only enormously larger, more various, and more complex, but it involves the problem of democratic support.

* * *

Democratic governments, under constitutions, are always experiments in equilibrium. They function through compromises, under constitutional balances of power, and with representative consent. Their changes are necessarily slow and, as Burke would have said, organic. They are deeply rooted in tradition. Consequently they respond less readily to pressures for complete change.

For the very reason that the United States is a democracy, under a constitution, the task of completely reorganizing its administration is a well-nigh impossible one. Every bureau is protected by congressmen and senators to whom it is a special pet. The resistance of vested interests of departments is as stout as resistance of any other vested interests in the world—and politically the most vocal. What is more, our separation of powers, which keeps the President dependent always on Congress for his legislation and his budget, also surrounds him with creatures of Congress over whom he has no control.

Congress sets up so-called "independent" commissions, now almost a dozen of them like the Interstate Commerce, the Federal Trade, Tariff, and Communications Commissions. In 1935 the Supreme Court held, in the famous Rathbun case, that the President could not, without cause under the statute, remove a federal commissioner of one of these bodies. That means that a very large part of the administration of the United States is not directly responsible to the President.

Our federal service is not all geared into a political machine, subject to one-man control, as it is often supposed to be. And even if it were a machine under his control, it would be very unwieldy.

* * *

For the reason, perhaps, that the Government in Washington has seemed to go on segmenting itself like a low order of biological organism, there seems to be little rhyme or reason in the present grouping of departments and the bureaus under them. Anomalies like that of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit which was placed under the Treasury abounded.

Although since the last splitting of a major administrative department into two (the old Commerce and Labor Department which was divided in 1913) there has been no increase in the ten at present existing, there have been important and permanent additions that have almost cabinet status.

With the advent of the New Deal the alphabet was strained for new combinations of initials to represent new agencies. The Supreme Court gave a *coup de grace* to NRA. But AAA goes on in other forms, and the Social Security Board, the TVA, the National Archives, and the Rural Electrification Commission were set up by Congress as permanent bodies. Temporary or emergency bodies ran into the scores, of which some promise to acquire permanent status.

And if this were not enough, the forming of numerous interdepartmental committees added to the wheels within wheels that were intended to gear official Washington into a coherent system. At the controls sat one man, President Roosevelt, with a small personal secretariat in the White House offices.

It was apparent to him as it had been to all his predecessors since Taft's time that efficient administration would require a drastic overhauling of this cumbrous machinery. New buildings were going up over Washington as if by magic, new agencies were being created; but the old was not being scrapped to make place for the new in administration.